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ABSTRACT

The responses of Oakland residents to questions covering four topical areas, i.e., crime trends, fear of crime, residential problems and lifestyles, and local police performance, were analyzed from data collected in a 1974 attitudinal survey. Results indicated that: (1) almost 80% believed crime to be on the increase and half of these also felt crime to be on the rise in their neighborhood; (2) almost 61% felt their chances of being victimized were increasing; (3) approximately 82% rated police performance as "average" or "good;" and (4) very few felt that their neighborhood was crime-ridden. Additionally, where crime or the fear of crime had influenced attitudes and opinions, results indicated a more pronounced impact among women than men, among the elderly than the young, and among Whites than Blacks. Statistical data tables (N=37) are presented in the appendices. (Author)

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Oakland: Public attitudes about crime

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A National Crime Survey report

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Preface

Since early in the 1970's, victimization surveys have been carried out under the National Crime Survey (NCS) program to provide insight into the impact of crime on American society. As one of the most ambitious efforts yet undertaken for filling some of the gaps in crime data, the surveys, carried out for the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, are supplying the criminal justice community with new information on crime and its victims, complementing data resources already on hand for purposes of planning, evaluation, and analysis. Based on representative sampling of households and commercial establishments, the program has had two major elements, a continuous national survey and separate surveys in 26 central cities across the Nation.

Based on a scientifically designed sample of housing units within each jurisdiction, the city surveys had a twofold purpose: the assessment of public attitudes about crime and related matters and the development of information on the extent and nature of residents' experiences with selected forms of criminal victimization. The attitude questions were asked of the occupants of a random half of the housing units selected for the victimization survey. In order to avoid biasing respondents' answers to the attitude questions, this part of the survey was administered before the victimization questions. Whereas the attitude questions were asked of persons age 16 and over, the victimization survey applied to individuals age 12 and over. Because the attitude questions were designed to elicit personal opinions and perceptions as of the date of the interview, it was not necessary to associate a particular time frame with this portion of the survey, even though some queries made reference to a period of time preceding the survey. On the other hand, the victimization questions referred to a fixed time frame—the 12 months preceding the month of interview—and respondents were asked to recall details concerning their experiences as victims of one or more of the following crimes, whether completed or attempted: rape, personal robbery, assault, personal larceny, burglary, household larceny, and motor vehicle theft. In addition, information about burglary and robbery of businesses and certain other organizations was gathered by means of a victimization survey of commercial establishments, conducted separately from the household survey. A previous publication, *Criminal Victimization Surveys in Oakland* (1977), provided comprehensive coverage of results from both the household and commercial victimization surveys.

Attitudinal information presented in this report was obtained from interviews with the occupants of 4,721 housing units (8,187 residents age 16 and over), or 94.7 percent of the units eligible for interview. Results of these interviews were inflated by means of a multistage weighting procedure to produce estimates applicable to all residents age 16 and over and to demographic and social subgroups of that population. Because they derived from a survey rather than a complete census, these estimates are subject to sampling error. They also are subject to response and processing errors. The effects of sampling error or variability can be accurately determined in a carefully designed survey. In this report, analytical statements involving comparisons have met the test that the differences cited are equal to or greater than approximately two standard errors; in other words, the chances are at least 95 out of 100 that the differences did not result solely from sampling variability. Estimates based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases were considered unreliable and were not used in the analysis of survey results.

The 37 data tables in Appendix I of this report are organized in a sequence that generally corresponds to the analytical discussion. Two technical appendixes and a glossary follow the data tables: Appendix II consists of a facsimile of the survey questionnaire (Form NCS 6), and Appendix III supplies information on sample design and size, the estimation procedure, reliability of estimates, and significance testing; it also contains standard error tables.

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Crime and attitudes

During the 1960's, the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice observed that "What America does about crime depends ultimately upon how Americans see crime. . . . The lines along which the Nation takes specific action against crime will be those that the public believes to be the necessary ones." Recognition of the importance of societal perceptions about crime prompted the Commission to authorize several public opinion surveys on the the matter.[1] In addition to measuring the degree of concern over crime, those and subsequent surveys provided information on a variety of related subjects, such as the manner in which fear of crime affects people's lives, circumstances engendering fear for personal safety, members of the population relatively more intimidated by or fearful of crime, and the effectiveness of criminal justice systems. Based on a sufficiently large sample, moreover, attitude surveys can provide a means for examining the influence of victimization experiences upon personal outlooks. Conducted periodically in the same area, attitude surveys distinguish fluctuations in the degree of public concern; conducted under the same procedures in different areas, they provide a basis for comparing attitudes in two or more localities. With the advent of the National Crime Survey (NCS) program, it became possible to conduct large-scale attitudinal surveys addressing these and other issues, thereby enabling individuals to participate in appraising the status of public safety in their communities.

Based on data from a 1974 attitudinal survey, this report analyzes the responses of Oakland residents to questions covering four topical areas: crime trends, fear of crime, residential problems and lifestyles, and local police performance. Certain questions, relating to household activities, were asked of only one person per household (the "household respondent"), whereas others were administered to all persons age 16 and over ("individual respondents"), including the household respondent. Results were obtained for the total measured population and for several demographic and social subgroups.

Conceptually, the survey incorporated questions pertaining to behavior as well as opinion. Concerning behavior, for example, each respondent for a household was asked where its members shopped for food and other merchandise, where they lived before moving to the present neighborhood, and how long they had lived at that address. Additional questions asked of the household respondent were designed to elicit opinions about the neighborhood in general, about the rationale for selecting that particular community and leaving the former residence, and about factors that influenced shopping practices. None of the questions asked of the household respondent raised the subject of crime. Respondents were free to answer at will. In contrast, most of the individual attitude questions, asked of all household members age 16 and over, dealt specifically with matters relating to crime. These persons were asked for viewpoints on subjects such as crime trends in the local community and in the Nation, chances of being personally attacked or robbed, neighborhood safety during the day or at night, the impact of fear of crime on behavior, and the effectiveness of the local police. For many of these questions, response categories were predetermined and interviewers were instructed to probe for answers matching those on the questionnaire.

Although the attitude survey has provided a wealth of data, the results are opinions. For example, certain residents may have perceived crime as a growing threat or neighborhood safety as deteriorating, when, in fact, crime had declined and neighborhoods had become safer. Furthermore, individuals from the same neighborhood or with similar personal characteristics and/or experiences may have had conflicting opinions about any given issue. Nevertheless, people's opinions, beliefs, and perceptions about crime are important because they may influence behavior, bring about changes in certain routine activities, affect household security measures, or result in pressures on local authorities to improve police services.

The relationship between victimization experiences and attitudes is a recurring theme in the analytical section of this report. Information concerning such experiences was gathered with separate questionnaires, Forms NCS 3 and 4, used in administering the victimization component of the survey. Victimization survey results appeared in *Criminal Victimization Surveys in Oakland* (1977), which also contains a detailed description of the survey-measured crimes, a discussion of the limitations of the central city surveys, and facsimiles of Forms NCS 3 and 4. For the purpose of this report, individuals who were victims of the following

[1] President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice. *The Challenge of Crime in a Free Society.* Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, February 1967, pp. 49–53.

crimes, whether completed or attempted, during the 12 months prior to the month of the interview were considered "victimized": rape, personal robbery, assault, and personal larceny. Similarly, members of households that experienced one or more of three types of offenses—burglary, household larceny, and motor vehicle theft—were categorized as victims. These crimes are defined in the glossary. Persons who experienced crimes other than those measured by the program, or who were victimized by any of the relevant offenses outside of the 12-month reference period, were classified as "not victimized." Limitations inherent in the victimization survey—that may have affected the accuracy of distinguishing victims from nonvictims—resulted from the problem of victim recall (the differing ability of respondents to remember crimes) and from the phenomenon of telescoping (the tendency of some respondents to recount incidents occurring outside, usually before, the appropriate time frame). Moreover, some crimes were sustained by victims outside of their city of residence; these may have had little or no effect in the formation of attitudes about local matters.

Despite the difficulties in distinguishing precisely between victims and nonvictims, it was deemed important to explore the possibility that being a victim of crime, irrespective of the level of seriousness or the frequency of occurrence, has an impact on behavior and attitudes. Adopting a simple dichotomous victimization experience variable—victimized and not victimized—for purposes of tabulation and analysis also stemmed from the desirability of attaining the highest possible degree of statistical reliability, even at the cost of using these broad categories. Ideally, the victim category should have distinguished the type or seriousness of crimes, the recency of the events, and/or the number of offenses sustained.[2] Such a procedure seemingly would have yielded more refined measures of the effects of crime upon attitudes. By reducing the number of sample cases on which estimates were based, however, such a subcategorization of victims would have weakened the statistical validity of comparisons between the victims and nonvictims.

[2]Survey results presented in this report contain attitudinal data furnished by the victims of "series victimizations" (see glossary).

Summary

Four-fifths of the surveyed population of Oakland believed that crime was on the increase in the Nation, and about half of these thought crime also was on the rise in their own neighborhood. Under such circumstances, it was not surprising that almost two-thirds of the city's inhabitants were of the opinion that their own chances of being attacked or robbed had increased during the year or two prior to the survey, that a majority had modified their own activities because of crime or a fear of crime, and that most felt somewhat or very unsafe when out alone in their own neighborhood at night. These findings notwithstanding, the residents of Oakland had not been deterred by crime from shopping or pursuing entertainment where they chose. Nor among those who had lived at the same address for 5 or fewer years had crime loomed large as a factor in leaving an old neighborhood or in selecting a new one. Moreover, few felt that the neighborhood in which they lived was more dangerous than others within the metropolitan area, and few indicated that the dangers in their own neighborhood were sufficiently grave to consider moving elsewhere.

Where crime or the fear of crime had influenced attitudes and opinions, the impact was more pronounced among women than men, among the elderly than the young, and among whites than blacks. Yet, women and the elderly were shown by the companion victimization survey in Oakland to have experienced the measured crimes at lower rates than men and the young, respectively. Thus, for women and the elderly attitudes about crime did not appear to be markedly conditioned by victimization. For the white residents of the city, however, there seemed to be a closer relationship between personal experience with crime and attitudes toward crime. Perhaps because of this, persons who had been the victims of crime generally were somewhat more concerned than nonvictims about crime, although the difference was not usually great.

The residents of Oakland overwhelmingly endorsed the performance of their local police, although admitting a need for improvement. Nearly half felt that press and television coverage of crime was commensurate with its seriousness; almost two of every five, however, felt that crime was more serious than reported in the media.

Chart A. Summary findings about crime trends

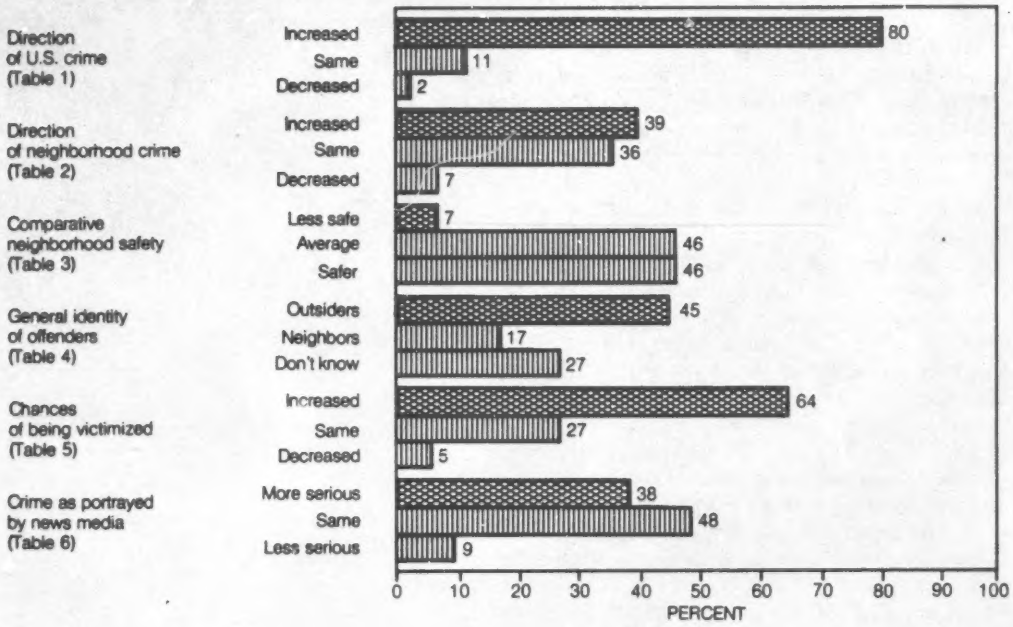


Chart B. Summary findings about fear of crime

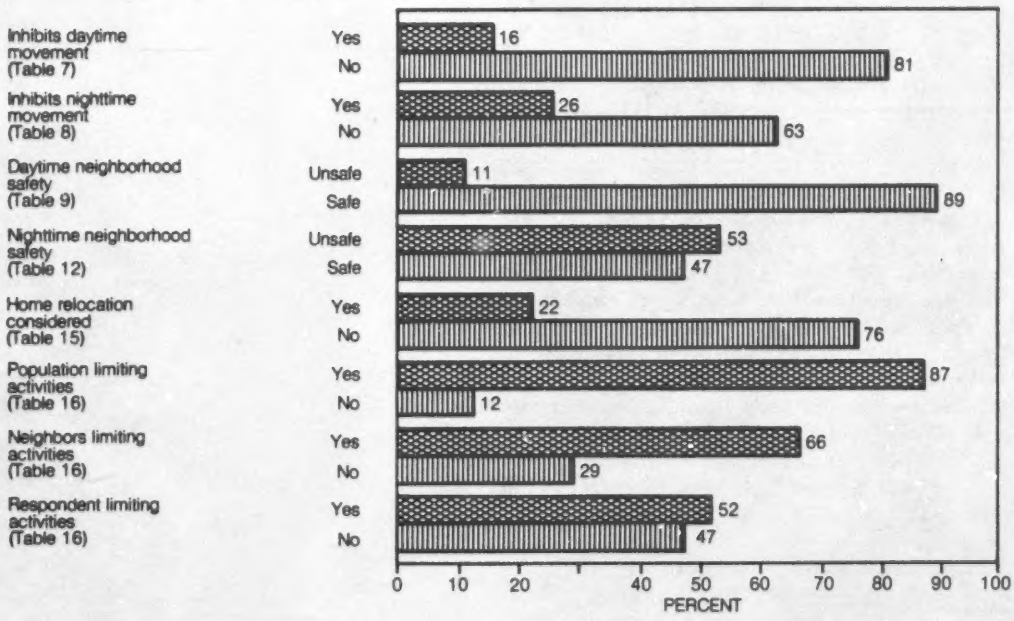


Chart C. Summary findings about residential problems

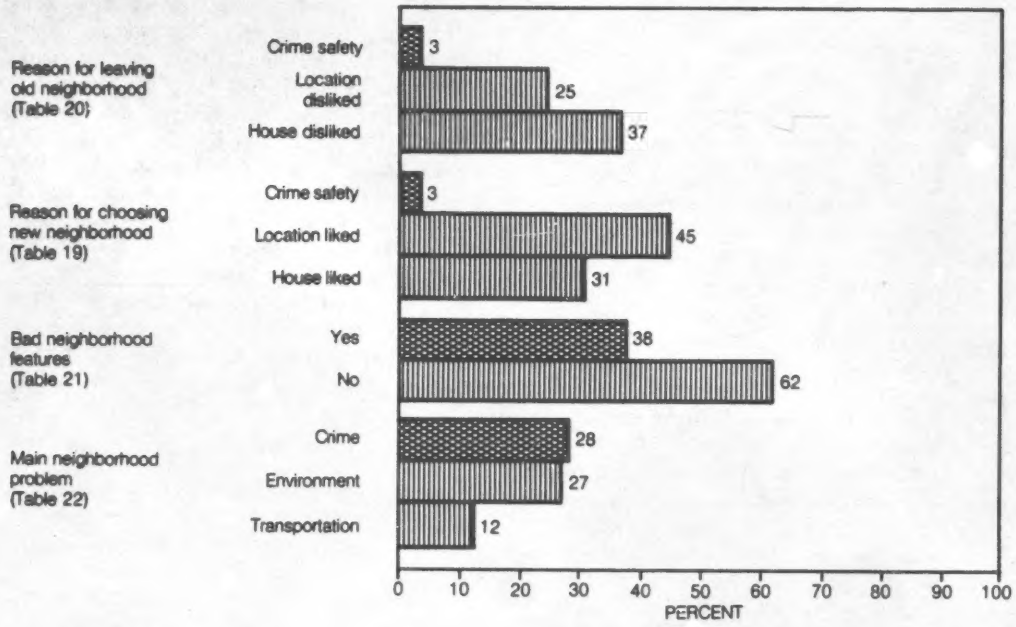
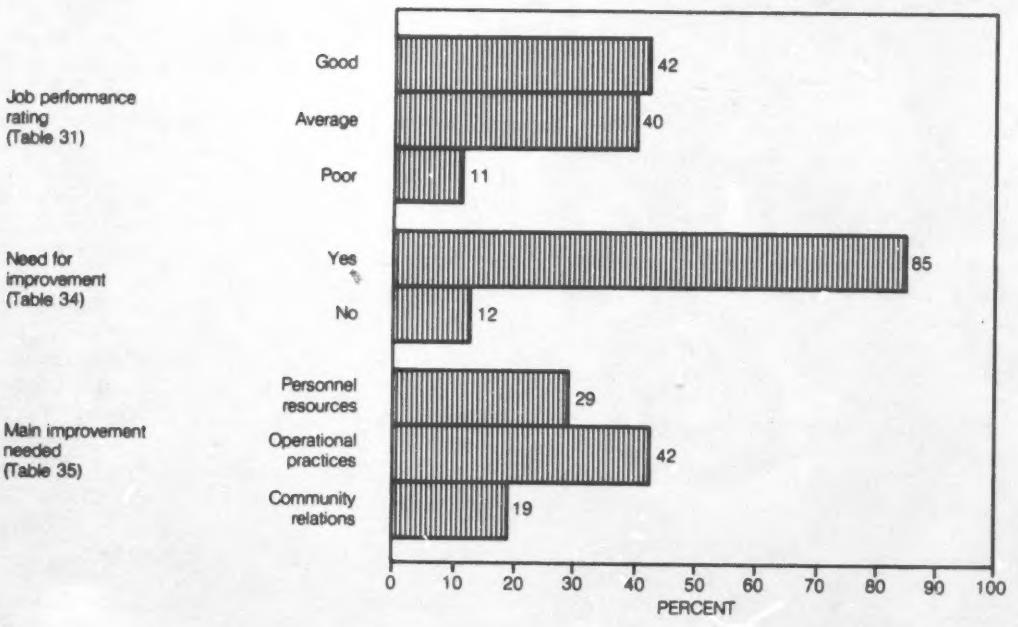


Chart D. Summary findings about police performance



Crime trends

This section of the report deals with the perceptions of Oakland residents with respect to national and community crime trends, personal safety, and the accuracy with which newspapers and television were thought to be reporting the crime problem. The findings were drawn from Data Tables 1 through 6, found in Appendix I. The relevant questions, appearing in the facsimile of the survey instrument (Appendix II), are 9a, 9c, 10a, 12, 15a, and 15b; each question was asked of persons age 16 and over.

U.S. crime trends

Four of every five Oakland residents believed that crime in the Nation had increased within the past year or two, and this general perception varied only slightly when the sex, race, age, or victimization experience of respondents was taken into account. In marked contrast to the number who felt crime to be on the rise, only 2 percent thought that it had decreased; 11 percent judged that the level of crime was about the same as it had been 1 or 2 years earlier, and the remainder had no opinion on the matter.

Neighborhood crime trends

When residents of Oakland were asked if they believed crime had increased or decreased in their own neighborhood during the past year or two, approximately 39 percent, or roughly half as many as those who said that crime had increased nationally, were of the opinion that neighborhood crime also was on the rise. Some 7 percent thought that neighborhood crime had decreased, and 36 percent felt that it was unchanged. The remainder either had no opinion on the subject or had not lived in the neighborhood long enough to form a judgment. Opinion as to whether crime in their own neighborhood had increased, decreased, or remained the same varied but slightly between men and women and among persons of different age, but a higher proportion of white residents (42 percent) than blacks (33 percent) or "others" (36 percent) held the view that crime was up.[3] Victimized persons also were more likely than nonvictims to believe crime was on the increase.

Although two of every five residents were convinced that neighborhood crime had increased, only 7 percent held the opinion that their own neighborhood was more or much more dangerous because of crime than other parts of the Oakland metropolitan area. Most residents felt their neighborhoods to be either average (46 percent) or less and much less dangerous (46 percent) in relation to other areas. Little variation from this perception was found among individuals classified by sex, age, or victimization experience; however, whites as well as "others," were more likely than blacks to feel that their own neighborhood was at least less dangerous than others, whereas blacks were more apt than either whites or "others" to view it as about average.

Who are the offenders?

Some 45 percent of Oakland's residents felt that the perpetrators of neighborhood crime were individuals from outside the immediate area, 17 percent thought people living in the area were responsible, and 7 percent indicated that neighborhood crime was committed equally by both groups. Inhabitants who did not know who was responsible (27 percent) or who indicated that no crimes were being committed in their neighborhoods (3 percent) made up most of the remainder. Blacks were less likely than either whites or "others" to be of the opinion that local crimes were committed by outsiders, and they were more inclined than either of the other two groups to blame outsiders and neighborhood residents equally. Although the largest number of victimized residents considered outsiders responsible for neighborhood crime, a greater proportion of victimized persons (23 percent) than nonvictims (13 percent) believed neighborhood residents to be the culprits. There was little difference in opinion between men and women in their perceptions of whether offenders lived in the neighborhood or came from outside. However, the perception of the offender as one living in the neighborhood decreased as the age of the respondent rose; although statistical significance was not present in all instances, the percentage of persons having no opinion appeared to rise with increased age.

Chances of personal victimization

Despite a rough consensus that crime in their own neighborhood was no worse than it had been a year

[3]The term "others" has been used to describe persons other than white or black. Accounting for 6 percent of the city's population at the time of the 1970 Census, these persons were mainly of Asian ancestry.

or two earlier and that their own neighborhood was at least average, if not less dangerous than others, almost two-thirds of the inhabitants of Oakland thought the chances of their being personally attacked or robbed had gone up in recent years. Slightly more than one-fourth were of the opinion that the chance of their being victimized had remained unchanged. Relatively more women than men and more whites than blacks or "others" believed the likelihood of their being attacked or robbed had increased. As the age of the respondents rose, the proportion of those who believed their chances of being victimized had increased also appeared to go up, although statistical significance was not present in all cases. Only a small proportion (5 percent) were convinced that their chances had lessened. Such a belief was expressed by 11 percent of those age 16–19, but by only 4 percent of those age 65 and over. In terms of victimization experience, a slightly higher proportion of victimized individuals (68 percent) than nonvictims (62 percent) indicated a belief that the chances of their falling victim to an assault or a robbery had increased.

Crime and the media

Approximately two of every five residents of Oakland believed that crime was more serious than depicted by television and the press, whereas fewer than 1 in 10 felt it was less serious. The largest proportion (48 percent) viewed television and press coverage of crime as commensurate with its seriousness. Somewhat predictably, a higher proportion of victimized than nonvictimized residents thought crime to be more serious than the media portrayed it. Members of races other than white or black were less likely than either whites or blacks to question the accuracy of media reporting on crime, but there was little difference in opinion between whites and blacks on the matter. Views also differed but slightly between men and women and among persons of different age.

Fear of crime

Among other things, results covered thus far have shown that many residents of Oakland believed crime had increased over the years leading up to the survey, and, in addition, felt their own chances of being attacked or robbed had risen. Whether or not they feared for their personal safety is a matter treated in this section of the report. Also examined is the impact of the fear of crime on activity patterns and on considerations regarding changes of residence. Survey questions 11a, 11b, 11c, 13a, 16a, and 16c—all asked of persons age 16 and over—and Data Tables 7 through 18 are referenced here.

Crime as a deterrent to mobility

In order to gauge the impact of crime or the fear of crime on daily life, residents of Oakland were asked if there were certain parts of the metropolitan area they needed or desired to go but were afraid to enter during the day or at night. Four of every five indicated they had no fear of entering such sectors during the day, and roughly three of every five expressed no unease about going into these areas at night. As these figures suggest, 62 percent more residents had reservations about entering certain areas at night than during the day. Among none of the various sociodemographic groups studied, however, was a majority fearful of going into these areas even at night. Blacks, more so than either whites or "others," were less likely to manifest apprehension about entering certain parts of the metropolitan area during the day, and this pattern largely held true at night as well, although members of races other than white or black were no more fearful than blacks about nighttime movement. A higher proportion of nonvictimized than victimized inhabitants expressed no fear about such journeys either during the day or at night.[4]

Neighborhood safety

The vast majority of Oakland residents, regardless of sex, race, age, or victimization experience, felt at least reasonably safe when out alone in their own neighborhood during the day. Opinions on the degree of safety varied, however, according to sex or age. Whereas a clear majority of men considered themselves very safe under such circumstances, only about one-third of the women were persuaded that such was the case. Most persons under age 35 also felt very safe. In contrast, the largest number of those age 50 and over believed themselves to be only reasonably safe. Relatively more men than women in each age category felt at least reasonably safe, but the percentage of the youngest females who considered themselves safe did not differ from that of the oldest males. Whites did not differ greatly from blacks in their assessment of neighborhood safety during the day. Nor was there much disagreement on the subject between the victimized and the nonvictims.

The number of individuals who felt very or reasonably safe when out alone at night was only about half as large as that of persons who considered themselves very or reasonably safe under these conditions during the day. In fact, a majority of the residents of Oakland (53 percent) believed themselves somewhat or very unsafe in such circumstances at night, with the number feeling very unsafe slightly exceeding that of those who sensed that they were somewhat unsafe. The perceptions of personal safety at night, although reflecting the greater apprehension about being out at that time than during the day, followed many of the same patterns determined for daytime movement. Thus, men were less likely than women to feel somewhat or very unsafe, and the elderly were more apprehensive than younger individuals (age 16–34). In addition, white residents of the city expressed more concern about their safety at night than their black counterparts, but there continued to be no great difference in opinions between those who had been the victims of crime and those who had not. Specifically, a majority of the men (64 percent) felt very or reasonably safe when out alone in their own neighborhood at night, while most of the women (68 percent) felt somewhat unsafe, or more commonly, very unsafe under these circumstances. About 43 percent of those age 16–19 considered themselves somewhat or very unsafe out alone at night in the neighborhood, compared with 76 percent of those age 65 and over. The percentages of whites and "others" who felt unsafe did not differ significantly, but each of the figures was somewhat higher than that for blacks.

[4]It should be stressed that the source questions for data covered in this section (Questions 13a and 13b) referred to places in the metropolitan area where the respondent *needed* or *desired* to enter. Thus, it is reasonable to assume that high risk places, those most highly feared, were excluded from consideration by many respondents. Had the questions applied unconditionally to all sectors of the area, the pattern of responses no doubt would have been different.

Crime as a cause for moving away

Even among the 53 percent of the Oakland residents who indicated they felt somewhat or very unsafe when out alone in their own neighborhood during the day or at night, fewer than one in four was of the opinion that the danger was sufficiently grave to consider moving elsewhere; three-fourths had not given thought to moving because of the fear of crime. Victimized persons who felt their neighborhoods to be unsafe were more likely than nonvictims to have considered relocating, but even among this group roughly two-thirds had not contemplated so doing. Whites were somewhat more likely than blacks or "others" to have thought about leaving their neighborhoods. Despite their stronger manifestation of fear when out alone in their neighborhoods, women were less apt than men to have thought of relocating, suggesting perhaps that they had less choice in the matter.[5] This possibility also was supported by the opinions of persons represented within the economically dependent population (16–19 and 65 and over), who were less likely than those in the intervening age categories to indicate they had considered seeking a home elsewhere.

Crime as a cause for activity modification

Although 87 percent of the residents of Oakland believed that people in general had altered their activities because of crime or a fear of crime and 66 percent felt that persons in their own neighborhood had so reacted, only 52 percent admitted that they themselves had modified their day-to-day routine. These proportions demonstrated once again that popular impresssions about crime and its impact were more intense about the abstract than about the specific.

A higher proportion of women (61 percent) than men (42 percent) acknowledged that they had altered their activities because of crime, and this distinction between the sexes was found in all corresponding age groups. However, younger women (under age 25) were no more likely than older men (age 50 and over) to have responded in this manner. It appeared that age played a role in determining whether activities had been modified as the result of a fear of crime: the older the individuals the more likely they were to have acknowledged some limitation of their activities, although the differences between particular age groups were not always large nor necessarily statistically significant. With one major exception, the modification of activities was not markedly different between blacks and whites: both whites males and females age 65 and over were more likely than their black counterparts to have altered their activities because of crime or a fear of crime. Victimization experience had little impact.

[5]This observation is somewhat misleading since only those who expressed fear were asked the question. Thus, only 36 percent of all males responded, contrasted with 68 percent of all females. As a proportion of the total population age 16 and over, 14 percent of females and 9 percent of males had thought of moving.

Residential problems and lifestyles

The initial attitude survey questions were designed to gather information about certain specific behavioral practices of Oakland householders and to explore perceptions about a wide range of community problems, one of which was crime. As indicated in the section entitled "Crime and Attitudes," certain questions were asked of only one member of each household, known as the household respondent. Information gathered from such persons is treated in this section of the report and found in Data Tables 19 through 26; the pertinent data were based on survey questions 2a through 7b. In addition, the responses to questions 8a through 8f, relating to certain aspects of personal lifestyle, also are examined in this section; the relevant questions were asked of all household members age 16 and over, including the household respondent, and the results are displayed in Data Tables 27 through 30. As can be seen from the questionnaire, and unlike the procedure used in developing the information discussed in the two preceding sections of this report, the questions that served as a basis for the topics covered here did not reveal to respondents that the development of data on crime was the main purpose of the survey.

Neighborhood problems and selecting a home

Safety from crime was not a prime reason for selecting a place of residence nor was fear of crime an important factor in the decision to leave a former residence. Nonetheless, some 11 percent of all household respondents considered crime to be the most important problem in their own neighborhood; a roughly equal proportion mentioned environmental problems, such as trash, noise, overcrowding, etc., as the major neighborhood problem.

Among respondents for households situated at the same address for 5 years or less preceding the survey,[6] few cited fear of crime as the principal reason for moving or mentioned safety from crime as the major consideration in their selection of a new place of residence. In fact, only 3 percent of the relevant household respondents advanced these reasons. Much more commonly specified as reasons for leaving an old neighborhood were such factors as location, the need for a larger or smaller dwelling, and the desire for better housing. In selecting a new place of residence, location, price, and neighborhood or dwelling characteristics assumed far greater importance in the decision process than safety from crime. Whites and members of racial groups other than white or black emphasized location both in their decision to move and in their selection of a new neighborhood of residence. Blacks were less likely than either of these two groups to have cited this factor, and, with respect to selecting a new neighborhood, were more apt than whites or "others" to have mentioned a lack of choice. Patterns of response were not greatly influenced by whether the householder had been victimized or not.

Although a majority of household respondents (62 percent) indicated that their neighborhoods had no undesirable features, almost two of every five mentioned one or more problems. Relatively more whites than blacks or "others" said there were problems in the area, and a higher proportion of victimized persons (48 percent) than nonvictims (32 percent) responded in the same vein.

Of the 38 percent who indicated their neighborhoods had problems, slightly more than one-fourth (representing 11 percent of the total number of households) cited crime as the most important problem. Whites were more inclined than blacks, and the victimized more so than nonvictims, to consider crime as the most important neighborhood problem.

Food and merchandise shopping practices

The number of Oakland residents whose shopping practices had been influenced by crime or the fear of crime was negligible. For major food purchases, city residents favored neighborhood stores over those elsewhere by a margin of about 3 1/2 to 1, but even among those who shopped outside the neighborhood the reasons for so doing—the lack, inadequacies, or high prices of neighborhood markets—had nothing to do with crime. This was true of all segments of the population, including the city's black residents, who were far more likely than their white or "other" counterparts to do their major food shopping outside their own neighborhood.

Whether shopping for clothes or other items of general merchandise took place in the downtown area or in the suburbs also was determined by factors other than crime. Only 2 percent of those who customarily shopped in the suburbs stated they did

[6] Some 57 percent of the surveyed households had been at the same address 5 or fewer years.

so because of crime in the downtown area. Much more commonly cited as a reason for preferring suburban stores was convenience. Convenience and better selections were the principal reasons advanced by those who usually shopped downtown; only 1 percent of those who normally patronized downtown stores mentioned crime in the suburbs as the reason for their preference.

Entertainment practices

Some 6 percent of the residents of Oakland reported that they were going out in the evening for entertainment less often than 1 or 2 years earlier because of crime or a fear of crime. Other residents either had not curtailed their evenings out or gave reasons unrelated to crime in explaining why they went out less.

Altogether, when the city's inhabitants were asked if they had changed the frequency with which they went out in the evening for entertainment, 38 percent replied they were going out less often, 15 percent indicated more frequent nights out, and the remainder said there had been no change. Among those going out less often, 15 percent attributed the reason to crime. But an equal proportion cited family responsibilities as the reason, and an even larger proportion related it to finances. Women were more likely than men to have curtailed their evenings out and also to have mentioned crime as the reason for so doing. Victimized persons were more inclined than nonvictims to be going out less often, but they were no more or less likely than nonvictims to explain this curtailment as stemming from a fear of crime. Among those going out less frequently, whites or "others" were more apt than blacks to cite crime as the main reason for the cutback. Crime also was held responsible for the reduction by relatively more persons age 35 and over than those of younger age. Only among individuals age 65 and over, however, was crime the most commonly cited reason for cutting back on the number of evenings out.

Crime or the fear of crime had not discouraged city residents from spending their evenings out wherever they chose. Roughly three of every five inhabitants normally sought their entertainment in the city, about one in five customarily patronized establishments outside the city, and the remainder divided their nights out between places of entertainment in the city and outside. The overwhelming majority of those seeking entertainment either in the city or outside based their choice on factors wholly unrelated to crime. Thus, only 4 percent of those who spent their evenings out away from the city did so mainly because of crime in the city.

Local police performance

Following the series of questions concerning neighborhood safety and crime as a deterrent to personal mobility, individuals age 16 and over were asked to assess the overall performance of the local police and to suggest ways, if any, in which police effectivencss might be improved. Data Tables 31 through 37, derived from survey questions 14a and 14b, contain the results on which this discussion is based.

Are they doing a good, average, or poor job?

When Oakland residents were asked to rate their local police, about four of every five thought the police were doing a good or average job. Only 11 percent evaluated the performance as "poor," and the remaining 8 percent either had no basis for rating the police or did not respond to the question. Although a majority of all elements under study described the performance of the police as good or average, certain groups were less positive in their assessment than others. Blacks tended to be more critical than whites or "others," and persons under age 35 were more negative in their judgment than those who were older. Furthermore, a somewhat higher proportion of victimized than nonvictimized persons rated the performance as poor. Men and women differed little in their overall evaluation.

Black males under age 35, followed by black females of the same age, were the most likely to harbor negative views of the police performance. The most positive ratings came from white males and females age 35 and over. For each of the sexes, in fact, there was a similarity in the ratings by whites under age 35 and blacks 35 and over. Thus, it appeared that race, primarily, and age, secondarily, were key determinants shaping attitudes about police performance.

How can the police improve?

Even among those rating the local police performance as good or average, a majority felt that improvement was needed. Overall, 85 percent of the residents of Oakland were of this opinion, and the proportion did not vary greatly by sex, race, or victimization experience. Persons age 50 and over, however, were less likely than those younger to see a need for improvement.

Among those calling for improvement, some 42 percent suggested the area of operational practices as most in need of betterment, 29 percent cited personnel resources, 19 percent named community relations, and the remainder mentioned various other measures.[7] Blacks cited community relations more often than whites or "others," and they were less inclined to stress personnel resources. The same held true for persons under age 25, compared with those age 35 and over. Men and women had but slightly different views on the matter. The victimized were less likely than the nonvictimized to feel that personnel resources should be bolstered, and they were more likely to be concerned about operational practices.

In general, it appeared that the proportion of persons recommending better community relations declined as age increased, and the proportion of those advocating an upgrading of personnel resources increased, although statistical significance could not be established in each instance. This pattern largely held true for the white residents of Oakland and to some extent for black inhabitants as well. Within each age group, however, concern about personnel resources was less pronounced among blacks than it was among whites.

Overall, almost one-fourth of those who felt that the police needed improving believed that the expansion of the police force was the most important specific measure that could be adopted, but the proportions who advocated this ranged from lows of 12 percent (among persons age 16–19) and 14 percent (among blacks) to a high of 45 percent (among those age 65 and over). The very young, as well as the black community in general, thought that greater promptness on the part of the police, as well as the development of more courteous and improved attitudes, were the two specific areas where improvements were most needed.

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[7]For most of this discussion, the eight specific response items covered in Question 14b were combined into three categories, as follows: *Community relations:* (1) "Be more courteous, improve attitude, community relations" and (2) "Don't discriminate." *Operational practices:* (1) "Concentrate on more important duties, serious crime, etc."; (2) "Be more prompt, responsive, alert"; (3) "Need more traffic control"; and (4) "Need more policemen of particular type (foot, car) in certain areas or at certain times." And, *Personnel resources:* (1) "Hire more policemen" and (2) "Improve training, raise qualifications or pay, recruitment policies."

Appendix I

Survey data tables

The 37 statistical data tables in this appendix present the results of the Oakland attitudinal survey conducted early in 1974. They are organized topically, generally paralleling the report's analytical discussion. For each subject, the data tables consist of cross-tabulations of personal (or household) characteristics and the relevant response categories. For a given population group, each table displays the percent distribution of answers to a question.

All statistical data generated by the survey are estimates that vary in their degree of reliability and are subject to variances, or errors, associated with the fact that they were derived from a sample survey rather than a complete enumeration. Constraints on interpretation and other uses of the data, as well as guidelines for determining their reliability, are set forth in Appendix III. As a general rule, however, estimates based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases have been considered unreliable. Such estimates, qualified by footnotes to the data tables, were not used for analytical purposes in this report.

Each data table parenthetically displays the size of the group for which a distribution of responses was calculated. As with the percentages, these base figures are estimates. On tables showing the answers of individual respondents (Tables 1–18 and 27–37), the figures reflect an adjustment based on an independent post-Census estimate of the city's resident population. For data from household respondents (Tables 19–26), the bases were generated solely by the survey itself.

A note beneath each data table identifies the question that served as source of the data. As an expedient in preparing tables, certain response categories were reworded and/or abbreviated. The questionnaire facsimile (Appendix II) should be consulted for the exact wording of both the questions and the response categories. For questionnaire items that carried the instruction "Mark all that apply," thereby enabling a respondent to furnish more than a single answer, the data tables reflect only the answer designated by the respondent as being the most important one rather than all answers given.

The first six data tables were used in preparing the "Crime Trends" section of the report. Tables 7–18 relate to the topic "Fear of Crime"; Tables 19–30 cover "Residential Problems and Lifestyles"; and the last seven tables display information concerning "Local Police Performance."

Table 1. Direction of crime trends in the United States

Table 1. Direction of crime trends in the United States

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Increased	Same	Decreased	Don't know	Not available
All persons (257,600)	100.0	80.0	11.3	2.4	5.7	0.5
Sex						
Male (118,000)	100.0	78.1	12.6	3.3	5.4	0.7
Female (139,700)	100.0	81.6	10.2	1.7	6.0	0.4
Race						
White (190,000)	100.0	79.7	11.4	2.6	5.8	0.5
Black (93,300)	100.0	81.2	10.8	2.4	5.0	0.6
Other (14,300)	100.0	75.4	13.4	[1]1.3	9.7	[1]0.2
Age						
16-19 (20,900)	100.0	78.3	12.3	3.6	5.3	[1]0.4
20-24 (35,700)	100.0	79.4	12.6	0.2	5.6	[1]0.4
25-34 (53,700)	100.0	78.8	12.9	2.7	5.1	[1]0.5
35-49 (50,000)	100.0	80.8	11.4	2.0	5.2	[1]0.6
50-64 (55,300)	100.0	81.2	9.4	2.7	6.1	0.6
65 and over (42,000)	100.0	80.5	9.6	2.2	7.0	[1]0.6
Victimization experience						
Not victimized (162,900)	100.0	78.3	12.4	2.3	6.3	0.7
Victimized (94,700)	100.0	83.0	9.2	2.7	4.7	0.3

NOTE: Data based on question 10a. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 2. Direction of crime trends in the neighborhood

Table 2. Direction of crime trends in the neighborhood

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Increased	Same	Decreased	Haven't lived here that long	Don't know	Not available
All persons (257,600)	100.0	38.7	36.1	7.0	7.3	10.6	0.3
Sex							
Male (118,000)	100.0	38.9	37.2	7.5	7.1	9.0	[1]0.2
Female (139,700)	100.0	38.6	35.2	6.5	7.4	11.9	0.3
Race							
White (150,000)	100.0	42.3	34.2	5.6	7.2	10.4	0.3
Black (93,300)	100.0	33.3	39.2	9.4	7.5	10.2	0.4
Other (14,300)	100.0	36.3	36.4	5.5	6.9	15.0	[1]0.0
Age							
16-19 (20,900)	100.0	38.7	36.6	9.3	7.8	7.3	[1]0.3
20-24 (35,700)	100.0	36.0	31.2	5.0	16.9	10.7	[1]0.3
25-34 (53,700)	100.0	35.8	35.7	5.6	11.6	11.0	[1]0.2
35-49 (50,000)	100.0	40.6	37.3	7.3	4.9	9.6	[1]0.4
50-64 (55,300)	100.0	39.0	38.7	8.3	3.0	10.8	[1]0.4
65 and over (42,000)	100.0	42.4	35.8	7.2	1.8	12.6	[1]0.2
Victimization experience							
Not victimized (162,900)	100.0	35.4	38.7	7.2	6.4	12.0	0.4
Victimized (94,700)	100.0	44.5	31.7	6.6	8.8	8.2	[1]0.1

NOTE: Data based on question 9a. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 3. Comparison of neighborhood crime with other metropolitan area neighborhoods

Table 3. Comparison of neighborhood crime with other metropolitan area neighborhoods

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Much more dangerous	More dangerous	About average	Less dangerous	Much less dangerous	Not available
All persons (257,600)	100.0	1.0	5.6	45.7	36.1	10.3	1.4
Sex							
Male (118,000)	100.0	1.1	5.3	43.6	37.7	11.2	1.3
Female (139,700)	100.0	0.9	5.9	47.6	34.8	9.5	1.4
Race							
White (150,000)	100.0	1.2	5.9	40.7	38.4	12.3	1.4
Black (93,300)	100.0	0.6	5.0	53.8	31.9	7.3	1.3
Other (14,300)	100.0	[1]0.2	5.9	45.6	38.9	8.0	[1]1.3
Age							
16-19 (20,900)	100.0	[1]1.1	8.0	44.4	35.9	9.8	[1]0.9
20-24 (35,700)	100.0	[1]0.7	7.4	44.0	37.8	8.7	1.3
25-34 (53,700)	100.0	1.1	5.5	44.9	36.3	10.8	1.3
35-49 (50,000)	100.0	[1]0.5	4.7	46.4	35.4	11.8	1.2
50-64 (55,300)	100.0	1.1	4.8	45.3	37.8	9.8	1.2
65 and over (42,000)	100.0	1.3	4.9	48.7	33.1	10.0	2.0
Victimization experience							
Not victimized (162,900)	100.0	0.8	4.6	46.6	36.2	10.6	1.3
Victimized (94,700)	100.0	1.3	7.3	44.3	36.0	9.7	1.4

NOTE: Data based on question 12. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 4. Place of residence of persons committing neighborhood crimes

Table 4. Place of residence of persons committing neighborhood crimes

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	No neighborhood crime	People living here	Outsiders	Equally by both	Don't know	Not available
All persons (257,600)	100.0	2.6	16.8	44.9	7.4	27.3	1.0
Sex							
Male (118,000)	100.0	2.5	16.8	46.6	8.5	24.6	1.0
Female (139,700)	100.0	2.8	16.8	43.5	6.5	29.5	1.0
Race							
White (150,000)	100.0	1.8	15.7	48.4	5.7	27.4	0.9
Black (93,300)	100.0	4.0	19.2	38.7	10.4	26.6	1.2
Other (14,300)	100.0	2.4	12.5	48.6	5.9	30.4	[1]0.2
Age							
16-19 (20,900)	100.0	2.0	26.5	43.0	10.9	17.2	[1]0.4
20-24 (35,700)	100.0	1.3	24.7	39.4	7.7	26.0	0.9
25-34 (53,700)	100.0	1.9	21.2	41.4	8.2	26.2	1.2
35-49 (50,000)	100.0	3.1	15.7	48.6	7.2	24.3	1.0
50-64 (55,300)	100.0	2.8	11.6	46.0	7.5	31.2	0.9
65 and over (42,000)	100.0	4.3	8.0	49.2	4.5	33.0	1.0
Victimization experience							
Not victimized (162,900)	100.0	3.2	13.4	45.8	7.2	29.4	1.0
Victimized (94,700)	100.0	1.7	22.8	43.3	7.8	23.6	0.9

NOTE: Data based on question 9c. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 5. Change in the chances of being attacked or robbed

Table 5. Change in the chances of being attacked or robbed

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Going up	Same	Going down	No opinion	Not available
All persons (257,600)	100.0	63.7	26.7	5.2	4.1	0.3
Sex						
Male (118,000)	100.0	58.9	31.1	6.1	3.5	0.3
Female (139,700)	100.0	67.7	23.0	4.4	4.5	0.3
Race						
White (150,000)	100.0	68.4	23.6	4.1	3.6	0.3
Black (93,300)	100.0	57.7	30.1	7.3	4.4	0.5
Other (14,300)	100.0	53.0	37.1	2.9	7.0	[1]0.0
Age						
16-19 (20,900)	100.0	52.8	32.9	10.7	3.4	[1]0.1
20-24 (35,700)	100.0	60.5	29.1	6.2	4.1	[1]0.1
25-34 (53,700)	100.0	62.7	28.9	5.5	2.6	[1]0.3
35-49 (50,000)	100.0	65.2	26.0	4.3	4.0	[1]0.5
50-64 (55,300)	100.0	68.3	22.9	3.8	4.7	[1]0.3
65 and over (42,000)	100.0	65.3	24.7	3.9	5.5	[1]0.5
Victimization experience						
Not victimized (162,900)	100.0	61.5	27.8	5.2	5.1	0.4
Victimized (94,700)	100.0	67.5	24.9	5.0	2.4	[1]0.2

NOTE: Data based on question 15a. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 6. Seriousness of crime problem relative to what newspapers and television report

Table 6. Seriousness of the crime problem relative to what newspapers and television report

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Less serious	Same	More serious	No opinion	Not available
All persons (257,600)	100.0	8.8	47.8	37.6	5.4	0.5
Sex						
Male (118,000)	100.0	10.8	46.8	37.0	4.9	0.4
Female (139,700)	100.0	7.1	48.6	38.0	5.8	0.5
Race						
White (150,000)	100.0	9.6	46.6	38.0	5.4	0.4
Black (93,300)	100.0	7.8	47.4	38.7	5.4	0.7
Other (14,300)	100.0	6.6	62.1	25.8	5.2	[1]0.2
Age						
16-19 (20,900)	100.0	11.0	44.7	39.4	4.5	[1]0.3
20-24 (35,700)	100.0	12.7	44.3	37.3	5.0	[1]0.7
25-34 (53,700)	100.0	11.5	48.1	34.8	5.1	[1]0.4
35-49 (50,000)	100.0	8.5	48.9	37.9	4.3	[1]0.4
50-64 (55,300)	100.0	5.6	48.4	40.4	5.3	[1]0.3
65 and over (42,000)	100.0	5.4	49.6	36.3	7.9	0.8
Victimization experience						
Not victimized (162,900)	100.0	8.2	50.0	35.0	6.2	0.6
Victimized (94,700)	100.0	9.8	43.9	42.0	4.1	[1]0.3

NOTE: Data based on question 15b. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 7. Fear of going to parts of the metropolitan area during the day

Table 7. Fear of going into parts of the metropolitan area during the day

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Yes	No	Not available
All persons (257,600)	100.0	15.9	80.8	3.3
Sex				
Male (118,000)	100.0	12.5	85.3	2.2
Female (139,700)	100.0	18.8	77.0	4.2
Race				
White (150,000)	100.0	18.8	77.1	4.1
Black (93,300)	100.0	11.3	86.8	1.9
Other (14,300)	100.0	16.3	80.6	3.0
Age				
16-19 (20,900)	100.0	13.8	83.0	3.3
20-24 (35,700)	100.0	12.8	84.4	2.9
25-34 (53,700)	100.0	13.8	83.6	2.6
35-49 (50,000)	100.0	16.9	80.0	3.1
50-64 (55,300)	100.0	18.8	77.8	3.4
65 and over (42,000)	100.0	17.6	78.0	4.5
Victimization experience				
Not victimized (162,900)	100.0	14.5	82.2	3.3
Victimized (94,700)	100.0	18.4	78.4	3.1

NOTE: Data based on question 13a. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.

Table 8. Fear of going to parts of the metropolitan area at night

Table 8. Fear of going into parts of the metropolitan area at night

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Yes	No	Not available
All persons (257,600)	100.0	25.8	62.8	11.4
Sex				
Male (118,000)	100.0	25.5	67.1	7.4
Female (139,700)	100.0	26.1	59.2	14.7
Race				
White (150,000)	100.0	27.9	59.3	12.8
Black (93,300)	100.0	23.3	67.4	9.4
Other (14,300)	100.0	21.4	69.2	9.4
Age				
16-19 (20,900)	100.0	27.9	63.7	8.4
20-24 (35,700)	100.0	25.9	63.8	10.3
25-34 (53,700)	100.0	26.9	64.6	8.5
35-49 (50,000)	100.0	28.0	61.4	10.6
50-64 (55,300)	100.0	27.2	59.4	13.4
65 and over (42,000)	100.0	19.1	65.4	15.5
Victimization experience				
Not victimized (162,900)	100.0	22.8	65.8	11.4
Victimized (94,700)	100.0	31.1	57.7	11.3

NOTE: Data based on question 13b. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.

Table 9. Neighborhood safety when out alone during the day

Table 9. Neighborhood safety when out alone during the day

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Very safe	Reasonably safe	Somewhat unsafe	Very unsafe	Not available
All persons (257,600)	100.0	45.1	43.4	8.4	2.8	0.4
Sex						
Male (118,000)	100.0	58.4	35.2	4.7	1.3	0.4
Female (139,700)	100.0	33.8	50.3	11.5	4.0	0.4
Race						
White (150,000)	100.0	45.0	42.3	9.2	3.2	0.4
Black (93,300)	100.0	45.6	44.6	7.3	2.1	0.4
Other (14,300)	100.0	42.2	46.8	7.6	2.6	[1]0.7
Age						
16-19 (20,900)	100.0	53.1	40.3	4.4	2.0	[1]0.1
20-24 (35,700)	100.0	53.4	39.0	5.2	2.1	[1]0.3
25-34 (53,700)	100.0	54.8	38.3	5.0	1.6	[1]0.3
35-49 (50,000)	100.0	46.6	44.2	6.9	1.8	[1]0.4
50-64 (55,300)	100.0	39.0	45.9	11.9	2.8	[1]0.5
65 and over (42,000)	100.0	27.6	51.0	14.4	6.3	[1]0.6
Victimization experience						
Not victimized (162,900)	100.0	44.5	44.1	8.4	2.5	0.5
Victimized (94,700)	100.0	46.0	42.2	8.4	3.2	[1]0.3

NOTE: Data based on question 11b. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 10. Neighborhood safety when out alone during the day

Table 10. Neighborhood safety when out alone during the day

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Very safe	Reasonably safe	Somewhat unsafe	Very unsafe	Not available
Sex and age						
Male						
16-19 (9,900)	100.0	71.7	26.3	[1]1.0	[1]1.0	[1]0.0
20-24 (16,100)	100.0	69.2	27.6	1.9	[1]0.8	[1]0.6
25-34 (26,100)	100.0	68.3	28.3	2.1	[1]0.8	[1]0.5
35-49 (23,400)	100.0	58.5	35.8	3.9	1.3	[1]0.4
50-64 (25,600)	100.0	51.0	40.8	6.6	[1]1.1	[1]0.5
65 and over (16,800)	100.0	36.0	49.2	11.5	2.9	[1]0.4
Female						
16-19 (11,000)	100.0	36.4	52.9	7.5	2.9	[1]0.3
20-24 (19,600)	100.0	40.3	48.4	7.9	3.3	[1]0.2
25-34 (27,600)	100.0	42.1	47.7	7.8	2.3	[1]0.1
35-49 (26,600)	100.0	36.1	51.5	9.6	2.3	[1]0.5
50-64 (29,800)	100.0	28.7	50.2	16.5	4.2	[1]0.4
65 and over (25,200)	100.0	22.0	52.2	16.4	8.6	[1]0.8
Race and age						
White						
16-19 (8,900)	100.0	52.9	40.8	4.2	[1]1.8	[1]0.4
20-24 (19,000)	100.0	55.9	36.8	5.7	[1]1.3	[1]0.3
25-34 (29,700)	100.0	59.3	34.6	4.6	1.2	[1]0.2
35-49 (25,200)	100.0	48.3	42.5	6.8	2.4	[1]0.0
50-64 (34,500)	100.0	39.2	44.7	12.5	3.2	[1]0.5
65 and over (32,800)	100.0	27.3	50.1	14.9	7.0	[1]0.7
Black						
16-19 (10,500)	100.0	52.8	39.6	5.2	[1]2.5	[1]0.0
20-24 (13,800)	100.0	49.8	43.5	4.0	2.6	[1]0.2
25-34 (21,400)	100.0	50.6	41.4	5.6	2.0	[1]0.4
35-49 (21,500)	100.0	46.3	44.7	7.0	[1]1.2	[1]0.9
50-64 (18,400)	100.0	39.1	47.9	10.8	1.8	[1]0.3
65 and over (7,800)	100.0	27.9	54.4	12.7	4.5	[1]0.4

NOTE: Data based on question 11b. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 11. Neighborhood safety when out alone during the day

Table 11. Neighborhood safety when out alone during the day

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over

Population characteristic	Total	Very safe	Reasonably safe	Somewhat unsafe	Very unsafe	Not available
Race, sex, and age						
White						
Male						
16-19 (3,900)	100.0	70.0	28.4	[1]1.6	[1]0.0	[1]0.0
20-24 (9,100)	100.0	70.1	26.8	[1]1.7	[1]0.7	[1]0.7
25-34 (15,100)	100.0	68.6	28.0	2.6	[1]0.6	[1]0.2
35-49 (12,200)	100.0	59.6	35.1	3.8	[1]1.5	[1]0.0
50-64 (15,800)	100.0	51.1	39.8	6.8	[1]1.6	[1]0.6
65 and over (12,800)	100.0	34.2	50.8	11.7	2.8	[1]0.5
Female						
16-19 (5,000)	100.0	39.4	50.6	6.2	[1]3.1	[1]0.6
20-24 (9,900)	100.0	42.8	45.9	9.4	[1]1.9	[1]0.0
25-34 (14,600)	100.0	49.8	41.5	6.7	[1]1.8	[1]0.2
35-49 (13,000)	100.0	37.8	49.5	9.5	3.2	[1]0.0
50-64 (18,700)	100.0	29.1	48.7	17.4	4.5	[1]0.3
65 and over (20,100)	100.0	22.8	49.7	16.9	9.7	[1]0.8
Black						
Male						
16-19 (5,300)	100.0	72.9	24.6	[1]0.6	[1]1.9	[1]0.0
20-24 (5,800)	100.0	66.2	30.1	[1]2.1	[1]1.1	[1]0.5
25-34 (9,800)	100.0	70.2	26.3	[1]1.6	[1]0.9	[1]0.9
35-49 (9,700)	100.0	58.7	35.1	4.3	[1]1.3	[1]0.6
50-64 (8,600)	100.0	51.5	41.7	6.1	[1]0.3	[1]0.3
65 and over (3,200)	100.0	41.5	42.6	12.0	[1]4.0	[1]0.0
Female						
16-19 (5,300)	100.0	32.7	54.5	9.8	[1]3.1	[1]0.0
20-24 (8,000)	100.0	37.7	53.3	5.3	[1]3.7	[1]0.0
25-34 (11,600)	100.0	33.9	54.3	8.9	[1]2.9	[1]0.0
35-49 (11,800)	100.0	36.0	52.6	9.2	[1]1.1	[1]1.1
50-64 (9,800)	100.0	28.3	53.3	14.9	[1]3.1	[1]0.3
65 and over (4,600)	100.0	18.5	62.7	13.2	[1]4.9	[1]0.7

NOTE: Data based on question 11b. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 12. Neighborhood safety when out alone at night

Table 12. Neighborhood safety when out alone at night

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Very safe	Reasonably safe	Somewhat unsafe	Very unsafe	Not available
All persons (257,600)	100.0	12.8	33.9	24.3	28.6	0.4
Sex						
Male (118,000)	100.0	21.1	43.2	21.5	13.8	0.4
Female (139,700)	100.0	5.7	26.1	26.6	41.1	0.4
Race						
White (150,000)	100.0	12.1	31.0	24.9	31.6	0.4
Black (93,300)	100.0	14.4	38.0	22.2	24.8	0.6
Other (14,300)	100.0	8.9	38.2	31.7	21.1	[1]0.2
Age						
16-19 (20,900)	100.0	17.7	39.0	23.4	19.5	[1]0.4
20-24 (35,700)	100.0	16.1	38.2	24.8	20.8	[1]0.2
25-34 (53,700)	100.0	18.2	40.0	23.1	18.3	[1]0.5
35-49 (50,000)	100.0	14.3	37.0	25.1	23.0	0.6
50-64 (55,300)	100.0	8.9	31.3	25.3	34.3	[1]0.2
65 and over (42,000)	100.0	3.9	20.0	23.4	52.1	[1]0.7
Victimization experience						
Not victimized (162,900)	100.0	12.2	34.9	24.3	28.1	0.5
Victimized (94,700)	100.0	13.8	32.3	24.2	29.4	0.3

NOTE: Data based on question 11a. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 13. Neighborhood safety when out alone at night

Table 13. Neighborhood safety when out alone at night

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Very safe	Reasonably safe	Somewhat unsafe	Very unsafe	Not available
Sex and age						
Male						
16-19 (9,900)	100.0	30.6	48.5	15.5	5.1	[1]0.3
20-24 (16,100)	100.0	28.3	48.1	17.3	5.9	[1]0.4
25-34 (26,100)	100.0	27.9	50.3	15.6	5.6	[1]0.6
35-49 (23,400)	100.0	22.3	45.1	21.4	10.6	[1]0.5
50-64 (25,600)	100.0	14.1	40.4	26.8	18.5	[1]0.2
65 and over (16,800)	100.0	6.9	26.1	30.4	36.2	[1]0.4
Female						
16-19 (11,000)	100.0	6.1	30.4	30.5	32.4	[1]0.6
20-24 (19,600)	100.0	6.0	30.0	31.0	33.0	[1]0.0
25-34 (27,600)	100.0	9.0	30.2	30.2	30.3	[1]0.3
35-49 (26,600)	100.0	7.2	29.8	28.5	33.9	[1]0.7
50-64 (29,800)	100.0	4.5	23.4	24.1	47.9	[1]0.1
65 and over (25,200)	100.0	1.8	15.8	18.7	62.8	[1]0.9
Race and age						
White						
16-19 (8,900)	100.0	18.1	35.5	24.8	20.9	[1]0.7
20-24 (19,000)	100.0	15.0	37.0	25.3	22.7	[1]0.2
25-34 (29,700)	100.0	19.6	38.8	24.1	17.3	[1]0.1
35-49 (25,200)	100.0	14.5	34.3	26.8	24.1	[1]0.4
50-64 (34,500)	100.0	8.7	28.9	25.8	36.4	[1]0.2
65 and over (32,800)	100.0	3.9	18.8	23.0	53.5	[1]0.8
Black						
16-19 (10,500)	100.0	18.0	40.9	20.8	20.0	[1]0.3
20-24 (13,800)	100.0	18.1	38.7	23.5	19.4	[1]0.2
25-34 (21,400)	100.0	17.4	40.9	21.4	19.2	[1]1.0
35-49 (21,500)	100.0	15.5	40.6	21.2	21.8	[1]0.9
50-64 (18,400)	100.0	9.1	35.3	23.7	31.8	[1]0.2
65 and over (7,800)	100.0	4.0	24.3	22.9	48.3	[1]0.4

NOTE: Data based on question 11a. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 14. Neighborhood safety when out alone at night

Table 14. Neighborhood safety when out alone at night

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Very safe	Reasonably safe	Somewhat unsafe	Very unsafe	Not available
Race, sex, and age						
White						
Male						
16-19 (3,900)	100.0	33.0	42.6	19.7	[1]3.9	[1]0.8
20-24 (9,100)	100.0	24.1	49.3	19.4	6.8	[1]0.3
25-34 (15,100)	100.0	28.2	47.6	18.2	6.0	[1]0.0
35-49 (12,200)	100.0	21.9	41.9	23.7	12.0	[1]0.5
50-64 (15,800)	100.0	13.6	38.6	28.1	19.5	[1]0.2
65 and over (12,800)	100.0	7.2	24.0	30.4	37.9	[1]0.5
Female						
16-19 (5,000)	100.0	6.3	29.9	28.9	34.3	[1]0.6
20-24 (9,900)	100.0	6.6	25.7	30.6	37.1	[1]0.0
25-34 (14,600)	100.0	10.8	29.8	30.3	29.0	[1]0.2
35-49 (13,000)	100.0	7.5	27.1	29.6	35.5	[1]0.2
50-64 (18,700)	100.0	4.7	20.7	23.9	50.7	[1]0.2
65 and over (20,100)	100.0	1.8	15.5	18.3	63.4	[1]1.0
Black						
Male						
16-19 (5,300)	100.0	29.2	53.4	11.4	6.0	[1]0.0
20-24 (5,800)	100.0	34.0	46.7	13.4	5.3	[1]0.5
25-34 (9,800)	100.0	29.1	53.7	11.9	3.8	[1]1.6
35-49 (9,700)	100.0	25.4	48.5	16.9	8.6	[1]0.6
50-64 (8,600)	100.0	14.7	44.6	23.8	16.6	[1]0.3
65 and over (3,200)	100.0	[1]6.9	35.8	24.9	32.4	[1]0.0
Female						
16-19 (5,300)	100.0	6.8	28.5	30.3	33.9	[1]0.6
20-24 (8,000)	100.0	6.5	32.8	30.9	29.7	[1]0.0
25-34 (11,600)	100.0	7.6	30.1	29.5	32.3	[1]0.6
35-49 (11,800)	100.0	7.4	34.1	24.7	32.8	[1]1.1
50-64 (9,800)	100.0	4.2	27.0	23.7	45.1	[1]0.0
65 and over (4,600)	100.0	2.1	16.4	21.6	59.5	[1]0.7

NOTE: Data based on question 11a. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 15. Neighborhood dangerous enough to consider moving elsewhere

Table 15. Neighborhood dangerous enough to consider moving elsewhere

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Yes	No	Not available
All persons (136,800)	100.0	22.1	75.6	2.3
Sex				
Male (41,900)	100.0	25.1	72.3	2.5
Female (94,900)	100.0	20.7	77.1	2.2
Race				
White (85,000)	100.0	24.6	73.0	2.4
Black (44,100)	100.0	18.5	79.3	2.2
Other (7,600)	100.0	14.5	83.0	[1]2.5
Age				
16-19 (9,000)	100.0	19.3	77.8	[1]2.8
20-24 (16,300)	100.0	27.5	70.9	[1]1.5
25-34 (22,400)	100.0	23.5	74.3	2.2
35-49 (24,100)	100.0	23.5	74.0	2.4
50-64 (33,200)	100.0	21.4	75.5	3.0
65 and over (31,800)	100.0	18.5	79.6	1.8
Victimization experience				
Not victimized (85,700)	100.0	17.6	79.8	2.6
Victimized (51,000)	100.0	29.5	68.6	1.9

NOTE: Data based on question 11c. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.

[1]Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 16. Limitation or change in activities because of fear of crime

Table 16. Limitation or change in activities because of fear of crime

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	People in general				People in neighborhood				Personal			
	Total	Yes	No	Not available	Total	Yes	No	Not available	Total	Yes	No	Not available
All persons (257,600)	100.0	86.7	12.1	1.2	100.0	66.1	29.2	4.7	100.0	52.1	47.4	0.4
Sex												
Male (118,000)	100.0	85.5	13.3	1.2	100.0	65.5	30.4	4.1	100.0	42.0	57.6	0.4
Female (139,700)	100.0	87.8	11.0	1.2	100.0	66.7	28.2	5.2	100.0	60.7	38.9	0.4
Race												
White (150,000)	100.0	88.2	10.6	1.2	100.0	67.7	27.0	5.3	100.0	53.2	46.5	0.3
Black (93,300)	100.0	83.9	14.8	1.3	100.0	64.0	32.4	3.6	100.0	51.0	48.3	0.7
Other (14,300)	100.0	89.1	10.0	[1]0.9	100.0	64.2	31.2	4.6	100.0	48.5	51.5	[1]0.0
Age												
16-19 (20,900)	100.0	82.0	17.0	[1]1.0	100.0	62.5	35.5	2.0	100.0	42.4	57.4	[1]0.1
20-24 (35,700)	100.0	83.2	15.8	1.0	100.0	60.0	34.9	5.1	100.0	43.6	55.9	[1]0.5
25-34 (53,700)	100.0	84.8	14.7	0.6	100.0	60.6	33.0	6.4	100.0	46.0	53.6	[1]0.5
35-49 (50,000)	100.0	86.7	12.1	1.3	100.0	68.5	27.5	4.0	100.0	50.5	48.7	0.8
50-64 (55,300)	100.0	90.9	7.8	1.4	100.0	71.2	24.7	4.1	100.0	60.0	39.8	[1]0.2
65 and over (42,000)	100.0	89.2	8.8	2.0	100.0	70.7	24.2	5.1	100.0	63.7	35.9	[1]0.4
Victimization experience												
Not victimized (162,900)	100.0	86.6	12.0	1.4	100.0	65.5	29.9	4.6	100.0	51.1	48.5	0.5
Victimized (94,700)	100.0	86.9	12.2	0.9	100.0	67.2	28.0	4.8	100.0	54.0	45.6	0.4

NOTE: Data based on questions 16a, 16b, and 16c. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.

[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 17. Personal limitation or change in activities because of fear of crime

Table 17. Personal limitation or change in activities because of fear of crime

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Yes	No	Not available
Sex and age				
Male				
16-19 (9,900)	100.0	31.3	68.7	[1]0.0
20-24 (16,100)	100.0	30.4	68.8	[1]0.8
25-34 (26,100)	100.0	34.3	65.2	[1]0.6
35-49 (23,400)	100.0	39.4	59.5	[1]1.1
50-64 (25,600)	100.0	52.6	47.4	[1]0.0
65 and over (16,800)	100.0	58.9	41.1	[1]0.0
Female				
16-19 (11,000)	100.0	52.5	47.2	[1]0.3
20-24 (19,600)	100.0	54.4	45.3	[1]0.3
25-34 (27,600)	100.0	57.1	42.6	[1]0.3
35-49 (26,600)	100.0	60.2	39.2	[1]0.6
50-64 (29,800)	100.0	66.4	33.3	[1]0.3
65 and over (25,200)	100.0	66.9	32.5	[1]0.6
Race and age				
White				
16-19 (8,900)	100.0	40.8	59.2	[1]0.0
20-24 (19,000)	100.0	44.6	54.7	[1]0.6
25-34 (29,700)	100.0	42.3	57.4	[1]0.3
35-49 (25,200)	100.0	49.9	49.6	[1]0.5
50-64 (34,500)	100.0	60.8	39.1	[1]0.1
65 and over (32,800)	100.0	65.9	33.9	[1]0.2
Black				
16-19 (10,500)	100.0	43.6	56.1	[1]0.3
20-24 (13,800)	100.0	40.9	58.7	[1]0.4
25-34 (21,400)	100.0	52.4	46.9	[1]0.7
35-49 (21,500)	100.0	50.4	48.3	[1]1.3
50-64 (18,400)	100.0	59.4	40.3	[1]0.3
65 and over (7,800)	100.0	56.6	42.2	[1]1.2

NOTE: Data based on question 16c. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.

[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 18. Personal limitation or change in activities because of fear of crime

Table 18. Personal limitation or change in activities because of fear of crime

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Yes	No	Not available
Race, sex, and age				
White				
Male				
16-19 (3,900)	100.0	28.4	71.6	[1] 0.0
20-24 (9,100)	100.0	33.7	65.6	[1] 0.7
25-34 (15,100)	100.0	32.8	67.2	[1] 0.0
35-49 (12,200)	100.0	39.2	60.1	[1] 0.8
50-64 (15,800)	100.0	52.1	47.9	[1] 0.0
65 and over (12,800)	100.0	61.6	38.4	[1] 0.0
Female				
16-19 (5,000)	100.0	50.6	49.4	[1] 0.0
20-24 (9,900)	100.0	54.7	44.7	[1] 0.6
25-34 (14,600)	100.0	52.1	47.3	[1] 0.6
35-49 (13,000)	100.0	59.9	39.9	[1] 0.2
50-64 (18,700)	100.0	68.2	31.6	[1] 0.2
65 and over (20,100)	100.0	68.7	31.0	[1] 0.3
Black				
Male				
16-19 (5,300)	100.0	32.2	67.8	[1] 0.0
20-24 (5,800)	100.0	24.6	74.4	[1] 1.0
25-34 (9,800)	100.0	36.9	61.6	[1] 1.6
35-49 (9,700)	100.0	39.2	59.1	[1] 1.6
50-64 (8,600)	100.0	52.5	47.5	[1] 0.0
65 and over (3,200)	100.0	52.5	47.5	[1] 0.0
Female				
16-19 (5,300)	100.0	54.9	44.5	[1] 0.6
20-24 (8,000)	100.0	52.8	47.2	[1] 0.0
25-34 (11,600)	100.0	65.6	34.4	[1] 0.0
35-49 (11,800)	100.0	59.7	39.3	[1] 1.1
50-64 (9,800)	100.0	65.4	33.9	[1] 0.6
65 and over (4,600)	100.0	59.4	38.5	[1] 2.0

NOTE: Data based on question 16c. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.

[1] Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 19. Most important reason for selecting present neighborhood

Table 19. Most important reason for selecting present neighborhood

(Percent distribution of answers by household respondents)

Household characteristic	Total	Always lived in neighborhood	Neighborhood characteristics	Good schools	Safe from crime	Lack of choice	Right price	Location	Characteristics of house	Other and not available
All households (76,000)	100.0	3.5	17.4	1.6	3.1	10.7	17.2	25.5	13.6	7.4
Race										
White (62,300)	100.0	4.1	16.6	1.4	3.5	7.2	16.7	30.1	13.3	7.2
Black (10,200)	100.0	2.6	18.7	1.7	2.6	15.9	18.3	18.0	14.5	7.7
Other (3,400)	100.0	[1] 3.2	16.3	[1] 3.8	[1] 3.4	9.6	13.1	34.4	9.6	[1] 6.7
Annual family income										
Less than $3,000 (13,900)	100.0	3.6	13.1	2.3	2.5	14.4	19.5	23.9	12.5	8.2
$3,000-$7,499 (20,600)	100.0	3.0	15.7	[1] 0.8	2.1	13.9	21.9	24.7	10.1	7.9
$7,500-$9,999 (9,000)	100.0	4.4	14.3	[1] 1.3	6.0	9.6	18.5	26.1	14.4	5.3
$10,000-$14,999 (14,300)	100.0	3.3	20.2	[1] 1.3	4.0	9.2	15.4	25.8	14.1	6.9
$15,000-$24,999 (8,600)	100.0	[1] 3.4	22.0	[1] 2.2	[1] 2.7	4.3	14.4	26.2	18.9	6.0
$25,000 or more (2,700)	100.0	[1] 2.0	24.2	[1] 4.6	[1] 0.8	[1] 1.8	[1] 6.4	37.2	16.4	[1] 6.7
Not available (6,800)	100.0	4.6	21.3	[1] 2.3	[1] 3.1	10.3	7.7	24.0	16.8	9.7
Victimization experience										
Not victimized (44,000)	100.0	3.5	17.9	1.8	3.0	11.1	16.7	25.4	13.9	6.6
Victimized (31,900)	100.0	3.4	16.8	1.4	3.2	10.3	17.8	25.5	13.2	8.4

NOTE: Data based on question 2a. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to households in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 20. Most important reason for leaving former residence

Table 20. Most important reason for leaving former residence

(Percent distribution of answers by household respondents)

Household characteristic	Total	Location	Characteristics of house	Wanted better house	Wanted cheaper house	Forced out	Living arrangements changed	Influx of bad elements	Crime	Neighborhood characteristics	Other and not available
All households (76,000)	100.0	19.0	13.0	16.2	7.8	7.4	16.8	1.1	3.3	6.2	9.2
Race											
White (62,300)	100.0	22.6	12.3	15.2	8.1	6.6	15.7	1.2	3.1	5.8	9.3
Black (10,200)	100.0	13.2	13.9	18.5	7.5	8.5	18.3	1.0	3.8	6.9	8.5
Other (3,400)	100.0	25.0	14.3	9.0	[1] 7.4	[1] 6.8	17.5	[1] 0.7	[1] 2.3	[1] 3.5	13.7
Annual family income											
Less than $3,000 (13,900)	100.0	19.0	11.5	9.9	11.4	12.5	15.2	[1] 0.6	4.2	5.5	10.1
$3,000-$7,499 (20,600)	100.0	19.2	12.9	12.4	9.2	7.8	18.3	1.4	3.8	5.4	9.4
$7,500-$9,999 (9,000)	100.0	18.7	10.5	18.9	9.3	6.0	16.9	[1] 1.3	4.1	7.0	7.3
$10,000-$14,999 (14,300)	100.0	18.0	13.7	18.4	4.9	6.1	19.5	[1] 1.4	4.0	6.7	7.1
$15,000-$24,999 (8,600)	100.0	16.0	17.0	23.9	5.8	4.4	14.8	[1] 0.6	[1] 2.1	6.4	9.4
$25,000 or more (2,700)	100.0	29.4	14.0	23.9	[1] 1.0	[1] 2.0	17.2	[1] 1.0	[1] 0.0	[1] 4.3	[1] 7.0
Not available (6,800)	100.0	20.7	12.7	19.4	6.1	5.9	12.1	[1] 0.9	[1] 0.4	7.9	13.9
Victimization experience											
Not victimized (44,000)	100.0	19.4	14.0	17.5	8.2	7.5	15.9	1.1	2.5	5.2	8.9
Victimized (31,900)	100.0	18.4	11.6	14.5	7.3	7.2	18.2	1.1	4.5	7.5	9.5

NOTE: Data based on question 4a. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to households in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 21. Whether or not there are undesirable neighborhood characteristics

Table 21. Whether or not there are undesirable neighborhood characteristics

(Percent distribution of answers by household respondents)

Household characteristic	Total	Yes	No	Not available
All households (133,300)	100.0	38.0	61.6	0.3
Race				
White (79,700)	100.0	41.0	58.6	0.4
Black (47,600)	100.0	34.1	65.7	[1]0.3
Other (5,900)	100.0	30.0	70.2	[1]0.0
Annual family income				
Less than $3,000 (22,400)	100.0	36.2	63.4	[1]0.4
$3,000-$7,499 (36,500)	100.0	37.1	62.5	[1]0.3
$7,500-$9,999 (14,500)	100.0	39.7	60.3	[1]0.0
$10,000-$14,999 (24,600)	100.0	41.9	58.0	[1]0.1
$15,000-$24,999 (15,900)	100.0	39.6	59.9	[1]0.4
$25,000 or more (5,400)	100.0	36.0	63.6	[1]0.6
Not available (14,100)	100.0	33.4	65.6	[1]0.9
Victimization experience				
Not victimized (83,700)	100.0	32.0	67.5	0.4
Victimized (49,600)	100.0	48.1	51.7	[1]0.2

NOTE: Data based on question 5a. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to households in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 22. Most important neighborhood problem

Table 22. Most important neighborhood problem

(Percent distribution of answers by household respondents)

Household characteristic	Total	Traffic, parking	Environmental problems	Crime	Public transportation	Inadequate schools, shopping	Influx of bad elements	Problems with neighbors	Other and not available
All households (50,700)	100.0	9.7	26.8	28.0	2.3	2.8	6.7	15.5	8.2
Race									
White (32,700)	100.0	9.7	24.2	30.7	2.4	2.4	8.2	14.6	7.8
Black (16,200)	100.0	9.9	32.4	23.0	2.1	3.8	4.0	15.6	9.1
Other (1,800)	100.0	[1]8.1	25.1	24.8	[1]1.7	[1]0.0	[1]3.0	30.9	[1]6.7
Annual family income									
Less than $3,000 (8,100)	100.0	6.2	26.5	31.4	[1]1.7	[1]2.5	9.0	14.8	7.9
$3,000-$7,499 (13,600)	100.0	7.1	26.4	31.7	[1]1.2	2.8	9.5	13.9	7.4
$7,500-$9,999 (5,700)	100.0	13.4	29.3	24.6	[1]3.5	[1]3.0	[1]2.0	18.4	5.9
$10,000-$14,999 (10,300)	100.0	13.7	25.9	26.4	[1]1.7	2.9	6.6	15.0	7.9
$15,000-$24,999 (6,300)	100.0	11.3	28.5	23.9	[1]3.0	[1]3.3	[1]4.1	17.7	8.1
$25,000 or more (1,900)	100.0	12.4	27.5	20.2	[1]9.8	[1]1.6	[1]2.6	[1]13.0	[1]13.0
Not available (4,700)	100.0	7.2	25.2	28.4	[1]1.9	[1]2.1	[1]5.3	16.9	12.9
Victimization experience									
Not victimized (26,800)	100.0	9.5	29.2	22.3	2.9	3.6	7.8	16.2	8.5
Victimized (23,900)	100.0	10.0	24.2	34.5	1.5	1.8	5.4	14.7	8.0

NOTE: Data based on question 5a. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to households in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 23. Whether or not major food shopping done in the neighborhood

Table 23. Whether or not food shopping done in the neighborhood

(Percent distribution of answers by household respondents)

Household characteristic	Total	Yes	No	Not available
All households (133,300)	100.0	77.2	22.2	0.6
Race				
White (79,700)	100.0	82.2	17.2	0.7
Black (47,600)	100.0	68.2	31.3	[1]0.5
Other (5,900)	100.0	83.3	16.7	[1]0.0
Annual family income				
Less than $3,000 (22,400)	100.0	73.2	26.8	[1]0.0
$3,000-$7,499 (36,500)	100.0	76.6	22.5	0.8
$7,500-$9,999 (14,500)	100.0	76.6	23.0	[1]0.4
$10,000-$14,999 (24,600)	100.0	78.0	21.4	[1]0.6
$15,000-$24,999 (15,900)	100.0	80.4	18.9	[1]0.7
$25,000 or more (5,400)	100.0	83.0	17.2	[1]0.0
Not available (14,100)	100.0	78.8	20.1	[1]1.1
Victimization experience				
Not victimized (83,700)	100.0	78.1	21.4	0.5
Victimized (49,600)	100.0	75.8	23.6	0.6

NOTE: Data based on question 6a. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to households in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 24. Most important reason for not doing major food shopping in the neighborhood

Table 24. Most important reason for not doing food shopping in the neighborhood

(Percent distribution of answers by household respondents)

Household characteristic	Total	No neighborhood stores	Inadequate stores	High prices	Crime	Not available
All households (29,600)	100.0	28.7	33.8	24.6	1.8	11.2
Race						
White (13,700)	100.0	27.4	31.8	21.8	2.9	16.1
Black (14,900)	100.0	30.3	35.6	26.6	[1]0.9	6.6
Other (1,000)	100.0	[1]21.5	33.9	33.8	[1]0.0	10.1
Annual family income						
Less than $3,000 (6,000)	100.0	24.6	32.8	17.2	[1]1.0	24.5
$3,000-$7,499 (8,200)	100.0	27.0	33.6	30.7	[1]2.1	7.0
$7,500-$9,999 (3,300)	100.0	31.2	32.4	25.8	[1]0.9	9.6
$10,000-$14,999 (5,300)	100.0	33.9	35.2	24.6	[1]1.1	5.1
$15,000-$24,999 (3,000)	100.0	30.6	32.9	25.6	[1]1.7	9.3
$25,000 or more (900)	100.0	31.3	38.2	[1]25.3	[1]5.2	[1]0.0
Not available (2,800)	100.0	27.2	35.0	19.1	[1]4.6	14.1
Victimization experience						
Not victimized (17,900)	100.0	31.9	33.6	22.6	[1]0.8	11.1
Victimized (11,700)	100.0	23.8	34.1	27.6	3.3	11.2

NOTE: Data based on question 6a. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to households in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 25. Preferred location for general merchandise shopping

Table 25. Preferred location for general merchandise shopping

(Percent distribution of answers by household respondents)

Household characteristic	Total	Suburban or neighborhood	Downtown	Not available
All households (133,300)	100.0	46.5	50.2	3.3
Race				
White (79,700)	100.0	48.9	47.6	3.5
Black (47,600)	100.0	42.9	54.0	3.1
Other (5,900)	100.0	42.8	54.9	[1] 2.3
Annual family income				
Less than $3,000 (22,400)	100.0	39.3	57.6	3.1
$3,000-$7,499 (36,500)	100.0	45.3	52.4	2.2
$7,500-$9,999 (14,500)	100.0	52.0	44.8	3.2
$10,000-$14,999 (24,600)	100.0	52.5	44.5	2.9
$15,000-$24,999 (15,900)	100.0	46.9	49.6	3.5
$25,000 or more (5,400)	100.0	42.2	50.4	7.4
Not available (14,100)	100.0	45.7	48.6	5.7
Victimization experience				
Not victimized (83,700)	100.0	45.4	51.3	3.2
Victimized (49,600)	100.0	48.2	48.3	3.4

NOTE: Data based on question 7a. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to households in the group.

[1]Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 26. Most important reason for usually doing general merchandise shopping in the suburbs (or neighborhood) or downtown

Table 26. Most important reason for usually doing general merchandise shopping in the suburbs (or neighborhood) or downtown

(Percent distribution of answers by household respondents)

Type of shopper and household characteristic	Total	Better parking	Better transportation	More convenient	Better selection, more stores	Crime in other location	Better store hours	Better prices	Prefer stores, location, etc.	Other and not available
Suburban (or neighborhood) shoppers										
All households (61,900)	100.0	9.0	1.3	45.2	19.0	2.0	[1]0.2	8.1	11.0	4.2
Race										
White (39,000)	100.0	11.0	1.3	44.7	16.9	2.9	[1]0.2	5.5	13.0	4.4
Black (20,400)	100.0	5.5	1.5	44.7	23.2	[1]0.1	[1]0.3	13.5	7.5	3.6
Other (2,500)	100.0	[1]6.9	[1]0.0	57.7	16.3	[1]2.4	[1]0.0	[1]4.3	7.6	[1]4.8
Annual family income										
Less than $3,000 (8,800)	100.0	5.3	[1]2.0	52.8	14.3	[1]0.6	[1]0.0	11.3	7.3	6.3
$3,000-$7,499 (16,600)	100.0	6.3	2.4	48.8	16.7	1.9	[1]0.5	10.4	9.1	3.7
$7,500-$9,999 (7,500)	100.0	8.0	[1]0.8	49.9	15.9	[1]1.5	[1]0.0	7.2	13.3	[1]3.4
$10,000-$14,999 (12,900)	100.0	10.8	[1]0.2	42.0	22.9	2.3	[1]0.2	6.7	11.5	3.4
$15,000-$24,999 (7,500)	100.0	13.4	[1]1.1	36.3	23.6	[1]3.2	[1]0.4	6.0	10.6	5.2
$25,000 or more (2,300)	100.0	17.8	[1]0.0	32.1	27.8	[1]1.2	[1]0.0	[1]2.1	18.9	[1]0.0
Not available (6,400)	100.0	10.7	[1]0.9	41.8	18.2	[1]2.4	[1]0.0	5.5	15.0	5.4
Victimization experience										
Not victimized (38,000)	100.0	8.4	1.7	47.8	18.4	1.6	[1]0.4	7.6	10.3	3.9
Victimized (23,900)	100.0	10.1	[1]0.7	41.1	19.8	2.5	[1]0.0	8.9	12.1	4.8
Downtown shoppers										
All households (66,900)	100.0	0.5	3.8	32.6	36.1	0.6	[1]0.1	10.4	13.4	2.6
Race										
White (37,900)	100.0	[1]0.7	4.9	33.4	32.9	0.8	[1]0.1	8.8	15.3	3.0
Black (25,700)	100.0	[1]0.2	2.1	30.7	40.3	[1]0.1	[1]0.0	13.3	11.3	2.1
Other (3,300)	100.0	[1]0.0	[1]3.4	38.4	40.4	[1]0.7	[1]0.9	[1]6.1	7.4	[1]2.8
Annual family income										
Less than $3,000 (12,900)	100.0	[1]0.0	3.8	32.6	36.1	[1]0.6	[1]0.1	10.4	13.4	[1]1.9
$3,000-$7,499 (19,200)	100.0	[1]0.7	5.7	33.6	35.4	[1]0.9	[1]0.2	10.2	10.6	2.7
$7,500-$9,999 (6,500)	100.0	[1]0.9	[1]2.7	35.4	36.1	[1]0.0	[1]0.0	10.7	13.7	[1]0.4
$10,000-$14,999 (10,900)	100.0	[1]0.4	[1]1.7	30.5	39.6	[1]0.3	[1]0.0	10.1	13.6	3.8
$15,000-$24,999 (7,900)	100.0	[1]0.9	[1]1.0	32.8	34.1	[1]0.6	[1]0.0	12.3	15.6	[1]2.7
$25,000 or more (2,700)	100.0	[1]0.0	[1]1.8	34.9	34.7	[1]0.0	[1]0.0	[1]1.8	24.7	[1]2.2
Not available (6,800)	100.0	[1]0.0	[1]3.7	30.5	33.8	[1]0.4	[1]0.0	9.3	17.7	4.5
Victimization experience										
Not victimized (43,000)	100.0	[1]0.6	4.1	32.4	35.8	[1]0.3	[1]0.1	9.8	14.1	2.7
Victimized (24,000)	100.0	[1]0.3	3.2	32.9	36.6	[1]1.0	[1]0.0	11.5	12.0	2.4

NOTE: Data based on question 7b. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to households in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 27. Change in the frequency with which persons went out for evening entertainment

Table 27. Change in the frequency with which persons went out for evening entertainment

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	More	Same	Less	Not available
All persons (257,600)	100.0	15.1	47.1	37.5	0.3
Sex					
Male (118,000)	100.0	16.5	48.5	34.9	[1] 0.2
Female (139,700)	100.0	14.0	45.9	39.7	0.4
Race					
White (150,000)	100.0	15.3	48.1	36.4	0.3
Black (93,300)	100.0	15.2	44.3	40.1	[1] 0.3
Other (14,300)	100.0	13.3	55.1	31.5	[1] 0.0
Age					
16-19 (20,900)	100.0	42.6	30.7	26.3	[1] 0.3
20-24 (35,700)	100.0	24.1	35.7	40.1	[1] 0.2
25-34 (53,700)	100.0	20.9	38.8	39.9	[1] 0.4
35-49 (50,000)	100.0	10.1	52.0	37.6	[1] 0.2
50-64 (55,300)	100.0	6.9	57.4	35.4	[1] 0.2
65 and over (42,000)	100.0	3.4	56.0	40.4	[1] 0.2
Victimization experience					
Not victimized (162,900)	100.0	13.2	51.1	35.5	0.3
Victimized (94,700)	100.0	18.6	40.2	41.0	[1] 0.2

NOTE: Data based on question 8b. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.

[1] Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 28. Most important reason for increasing or decreasing the frequency with which persons went out for evening entertainment

Table 28. Most important reason for increasing or decreasing the frequency with which persons went out for evening entertainment

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Type of change in frequency and population characteristic	Total	Money	Places to go, etc.	Convenience	Own health	Transportation	Age	Family	Activities, etc.	Crime	Want to, etc.	Other and not available
Persons going out more often												
All persons (39,000)	100.0	17.9	17.5	3.0	1.4	3.1	9.4	16.3	8.2	0.9	17.5	4.9
Sex												
Male (19,500)	100.0	21.1	13.4	3.4	[1]1.1	3.2	11.1	14.0	9.2	[1]0.3	19.5	3.7
Female (19,500)	100.0	14.8	21.5	2.7	1.6	2.9	7.7	18.6	7.1	[1]1.5	15.4	6.2
Race												
White (22,900)	100.0	20.9	16.8	3.2	[1]1.1	3.4	7.1	19.6	7.4	[1]0.8	15.7	4.0
Black (14,200)	100.0	14.6	17.3	2.3	[1]2.0	2.7	13.0	11.2	9.4	[1]1.1	20.4	5.8
Other (1,900)	100.0	[1]6.7	26.7	[1]6.6	[1]0.0	[1]1.7	[1]10.2	[1]14.9	[1]8.1	[1]0.0	16.6	[1]8.9
Age												
16-19 (8,900)	100.0	8.1	18.4	[1]0.7	[1]0.0	7.7	32.6	4.6	6.3	[1]1.1	14.7	5.7
20-24 (8,600)	100.0	23.2	20.8	[1]1.8	[1]0.0	3.7	5.5	10.6	9.5	[1]0.0	22.1	[1]2.9
25-34 (11,200)	100.0	26.6	16.3	5.2	[1]0.9	[1]0.3	[1]0.6	21.0	9.0	[1]0.6	15.6	4.0
35-49 (5,100)	100.0	19.6	14.7	[1]4.3	[1]4.9	[1]1.8	[1]0.6	23.0	7.6	[1]0.0	16.7	6.9
50-64 (3,800)	100.0	[1]7.4	14.4	[1]3.5	[1]3.3	[1]0.0	[1]1.7	32.4	[1]7.5	[1]0.0	22.4	[1]7.6
65 and over (1,400)	100.0	[1]2.3	[1]16.8	[1]3.2	[1]4.7	[1]4.5	[1]9.4	[1]20.2	[1]9.1	[1]13.5	[1]11.4	[1]4.2
Victimization experience												
Not victimized (21,400)	100.0	17.8	16.3	2.9	1.5	3.2	9.9	15.8	8.4	[1]0.6	17.8	5.7
Victimized (17,600)	100.0	18.1	18.8	3.2	[1]1.2	2.8	8.7	17.0	7.9	[1]1.3	17.1	3.9
Persons going out less often												
All persons (96,600)	100.0	24.9	5.1	1.3	6.4	2.3	7.4	14.8	9.1	14.8	8.3	5.7
Sex												
Male (41,100)	100.0	29.1	3.2	1.2	6.3	2.6	8.8	12.2	10.6	11.8	8.4	5.7
Female (55,500)	100.0	21.7	6.5	1.4	6.5	2.1	6.3	16.7	7.9	17.1	8.2	5.7
Race												
White ([illegible],600)	100.0	24.9	5.5	1.2	6.8	2.4	8.4	12.8	8.8	16.7	6.6	5.9
Black (37,500)	100.0	25.6	4.5	1.5	5.9	2.1	6.1	17.3	9.0	11.7	10.8	5.5
Other (4,500)	100.0	18.8	[1]5.7	[1]1.4	[1]4.7	[1]2.1	[1]6.0	17.0	13.3	18.3	8.5	[1]4.2
Age												
16-19 (5,500)	100.0	21.2	16.0	[1]0.0	[1]1.1	[1]4.6	[1]1.7	17.3	9.2	6.4	12.9	9.7
20-24 (14,300)	100.0	33.0	5.0	[1]1.7	[1]0.9	2.6	[1]0.9	19.0	16.0	6.0	9.1	5.7
25-34 (21,400)	100.0	31.2	4.5	[1]1.0	[1]1.1	2.2	1.8	25.7	14.4	4.3	8.2	5.6
35-49 (18,800)	100.0	33.8	3.4	2.8	3.0	1.8	4.8	13.2	8.6	12.7	9.8	6.0
50-64 (19,600)	100.0	20.2	5.0	[1]0.5	10.8	1.6	9.5	9.7	5.8	24.8	8.0	4.2
65 and over (17,000)	100.0	6.7	4.4	[1]1.0	18.0	2.7	22.2	4.2	[1]0.8	29.1	4.9	6.0
Victimization experience												
Not victimized (57,800)	100.0	21.9	5.0	1.2	8.5	2.1	9.0	16.5	7.8	15.1	7.5	5.3
Victimized (38,800)	100.0	29.3	5.4	1.4	3.2	2.5	5.1	12.2	11.0	14.4	9.5	6.2

NOTE: Data based on question 8b. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 29. Places usually visited for evening entertainment

Table 29. Places usually visited for evening entertainment

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Inside city	Outside city	About equal	Not available
All persons (183,300)	100.0	59.7	21.7	18.4	[1]0.2
Sex					
Male (89,600)	100.0	58.7	21.3	19.9	[1]0.1
Female (93,700)	100.0	60.8	22.1	17.0	[1]0.2
Race					
White (110,700)	100.0	56.0	24.7	19.3	[1]0.1
Black (62,700)	100.0	67.1	16.0	16.6	[1]0.3
Other (10,000)	100.0	54.8	25.0	19.9	[1]0.3
Age					
16-19 (18,900)	100.0	70.4	16.5	13.0	[1]0.0
20-24 (32,000)	100.0	55.6	24.8	19.3	[1]0.3
25-34 (46,600)	100.0	52.5	26.0	21.4	[1]0.2
35-49 (36,200)	100.0	59.0	22.6	18.3	[1]0.1
50-64 (32,300)	100.0	63.7	18.9	17.2	[1]0.2
65 and over (17,200)	100.0	69.4	13.8	16.8	[1]0.0
Victimization experience					
Not victimized (110,900)	100.0	62.4	18.5	18.9	[1]0.2
Victimized (72,400)	100.0	55.7	26.7	17.6	[1]0.0

NOTE: Data based on question 8d. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 30. Most important reason for usually seeking evening entertainment inside or outside the city

Table 30. Most important reason for usually seeking evening entertainment inside or outside the city

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Type of place and population characteristic	Total	Convenience, etc.	Parking, traffic	Crime in other place	More to do	Prefer facilities	Other area more expensive	Friends, relatives	Other and not available
Persons entertained inside city									
All persons (109,500)	100.0	68.9	0.7	0.7	3.9	13.0	2.1	8.7	2.0
Sex									
Male (52,600)	100.0	69.8	0.8	[1]0.4	4.3	13.3	2.2	7.4	1.8
Female (56,900)	100.0	68.0	0.7	0.9	3.5	12.8	2.0	9.9	2.3
Race									
White (62,000)	100.0	68.7	1.0	0.8	3.0	14.8	1.7	8.0	2.0
Black (42,000)	100.0	68.7	[1]0.2	[1]0.5	4.9	10.6	2.8	9.8	2.4
Other (5,500)	100.0	73.2	[1]0.6	[1]1.2	5.7	10.9	[1]0.0	8.0	[1]0.6
Age									
16-19 (13,300)	100.0	67.4	[1]0.0	[1]1.2	4.9	4.5	[1]1.9	17.9	[1]2.2
20-24 (17,800)	100.0	71.1	[1]0.3	[1]0.2	5.9	12.5	2.0	6.4	[1]1.6
25-34 (24,400)	100.0	68.9	1.5	[1]0.3	5.5	14.7	1.3	6.0	1.9
35-49 (21,400)	100.0	69.4	[1]0.9	[1]0.6	2.7	15.9	2.7	5.1	2.8
50-64 (20,600)	100.0	69.4	[1]0.3	[1]1.4	2.2	14.0	2.4	8.4	1.8
65 and over (12,000)	100.0	65.8	[1]0.8	[1]0.8	[1]1.3	12.8	[1]2.2	14.4	[1]1.9
Victimization experience									
Not victimized (69,200)	100.0	68.2	0.9	0.7	3.6	13.4	2.1	9.1	2.1
Victimized (40,300)	100.0	70.1	[1]0.4	[1]0.7	4.4	12.4	2.0	8.0	2.0
Persons entertained outside city									
All persons (39,800)	100.0	10.1	[1]0.5	3.9	15.9	50.8	[1]0.6	14.1	4.1
Sex									
Male (19,100)	100.0	10.5	[1]0.6	4.4	14.8	52.1	[1]0.3	13.4	3.9
Female (20,700)	100.0	9.7	[1]0.3	3.5	16.9	49.7	[1]0.8	14.7	4.4
Race									
White (27,300)	100.0	11.0	[1]0.3	4.5	14.6	51.9	[1]0.6	13.4	3.7
Black (10,000)	100.0	8.2	[1]1.0	3.4	18.5	50.3	[1]0.6	12.1	5.9
Other (2,500)	100.0	[1]7.7	[1]0.0	[1]0.0	20.3	41.8	[1]0.0	29.1	[1]1.2
Age									
16-19 (3,100)	100.0	[1]4.9	[1]1.0	[1]2.0	29.1	35.0	[1]0.0	23.1	[1]4.8
20-24 (7,900)	100.0	10.1	[1]0.4	4.3	20.9	49.3	[1]0.8	11.5	[1]2.6
25-34 (12,100)	100.0	12.6	[1]0.2	[1]2.3	16.2	54.9	[1]0.8	9.2	3.8
35-49 (8,200)	100.0	10.2	[1]0.8	4.1	11.8	55.4	[1]0.0	13.6	4.1
50-64 (6,100)	100.0	8.9	[1]0.5	5.7	9.0	47.3	[1]1.1	20.2	7.2
65 and over (2,400)	100.0	[1]6.9	[1]0.0	[1]8.2	[1]12.3	49.5	[1]0.0	21.7	[1]1.3
Victimization experience									
Not victimized (20,500)	100.0	10.2	[1]0.5	3.1	15.1	49.8	[1]0.3	17.0	4.1
Victimized (19,400)	100.0	10.0	[1]0.5	4.8	16.7	52.0	[1]0.8	11.0	4.2

NOTE: Data based on question 8e. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.
[1] Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 31. Opinion about local police performance

Table 31. Opinion about local police performance

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Good	Average	Poor	Don't know	Not available
All persons (257,600)	100.0	41.5	39.5	11.4	7.3	0.3
Sex						
Male (118,000)	100.0	40.6	41.1	12.5	5.6	[1]0.2
Female (139,700)	100.0	42.4	38.1	10.4	8.8	0.3
Race						
White (150,000)	100.0	50.6	34.2	7.8	7.0	0.3
Black (93,300)	100.0	27.1	47.6	17.9	7.3	[1]0.2
Other (14,300)	100.0	40.1	42.4	6.5	10.7	[1]0.2
Age						
16-19 (20,900)	100.0	20.5	56.6	16.9	5.9	[1]0.1
20-24 (35,700)	100.0	27.9	45.0	18.4	8.3	[1]0.3
25-34 (53,700)	100.0	29.0	46.9	15.9	7.9	[1]0.3
35-49 (50,000)	100.0	43.5	40.1	11.0	5.2	[1]0.3
50-64 (55,300)	100.0	53.6	32.8	6.0	7.4	[1]0.2
65 and over (42,000)	100.0	61.4	25.0	4.5	9.0	[1]0.2
Victimization experience						
Not victimized (162,900)	100.0	44.2	38.5	8.9	8.2	0.3
Victimized (94,700)	100.0	37.0	41.2	15.7	5.9	[1]0.2

NOTE: Data based on question 14a. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 32. Opinion about local police performance

Table 32. Opinion about local police performance

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Good	Average	Poor	Don't know	Not available
Sex and age						
Male						
16-19 (9,900)	100.0	21.8	55.7	18.7	3.5	[1]0.3
20-24 (16,100)	100.0	25.7	48.5	18.5	7.1	[1]0.2
25-34 (26,100)	100.0	29.7	47.0	16.0	7.0	[1]0.2
35-49 (23,400)	100.0	43.6	39.0	12.2	4.9	[1]0.3
50-64 (25,600)	100.0	52.4	35.3	7.3	4.8	[1]0.1
65 and over (16,800)	100.0	60.3	28.0	6.3	5.2	[1]0.2
Female						
16-19 (11,000)	100.0	19.3	57.4	15.3	8.0	[1]0.0
20-24 (19,600)	100.0	29.8	42.2	18.3	9.2	[1]0.5
25-34 (27,600)	100.0	28.3	46.7	15.8	8.7	[1]0.4
35-49 (26,600)	100.0	43.3	41.1	9.9	5.3	[1]0.3
50-64 (29,800)	100.0	54.6	30.6	4.8	9.7	[1]0.3
65 and over (25,200)	100.0	62.1	23.0	3.3	11.5	[1]0.1
Race and age						
White						
16-19 (8,900)	100.0	26.9	55.4	10.8	6.6	[1]0.3
20-24 (19,000)	100.0	32.9	45.8	12.9	7.8	[1]0.7
25-34 (29,700)	100.0	35.2	43.3	12.8	8.3	[1]0.4
35-49 (25,200)	100.0	54.5	32.9	7.6	4.6	[1]0.4
50-64 (34,500)	100.0	62.0	26.8	4.4	6.5	[1]0.3
65 and over (32,800)	100.0	66.4	22.2	3.3	8.0	[1]0.1
Black						
16-19 (10,500)	100.0	14.0	56.5	17.9	5.8	[1]0.0
20-24 (13,800)	100.0	19.4	44.5	23.7	8.8	[1]0.0
25-34 (21,400)	100.0	19.7	52.0	27.2	6.3	[1]0.3
35-49 (21,500)	100.0	30.1	48.7	21.7	5.7	[1]0.2
50-64 (18,400)	100.0	39.0	42.7	15.3	8.7	[1]0.2
65 and over (7,800)	100.0	42.4	36.7	9.3	10.2	[1]0.4

NOTE: Data based on question 14a. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 33. Opinion about local police performance

Table 33. Opinion about local police performance

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Good	Average	Poor	Don't know	Not available
Race, sex, and age						
White						
Male						
16-19 (3,900)	100.0	28.4	57.4	11.2	[1]2.3	[1]0.8
20-24 (9,100)	100.0	30.9	50.7	12.4	5.7	[1]0.3
25-34 (15,100)	100.0	34.1	45.9	13.6	6.2	[1]0.2
35-49 (12,200)	100.0	54.7	31.3	9.4	4.4	[1]0.2
50-64 (15,800)	100.0	63.3	27.0	5.4	4.3	[1]0.0
65 and over (12,800)	100.0	63.8	25.7	5.6	4.9	[1]0.0
Female						
16-19 (5,000)	100.0	25.7	53.8	10.6	9.8	[1]0.0
20-24 (9,900)	100.0	34.6	41.4	13.4	9.7	[1]0.9
25-34 (14,600)	100.0	36.2	40.7	12.0	10.4	[1]0.6
35-49 (13,000)	100.0	54.4	34.4	5.9	4.8	[1]0.5
50-64 (18,700)	100.0	61.0	26.6	3.6	8.3	[1]0.5
65 and over (20,100)	100.0	68.1	19.9	1.8	10.1	[1]0.1
Black						
Male						
16-19 (5,300)	100.0	15.0	53.3	26.9	[1]4.8	[1]0.0
20-24 (5,800)	100.0	16.2	44.6	29.6	9.6	[1]0.0
25-34 (9,800)	100.0	22.7	48.9	21.0	7.0	[1]0.3
35-49 (9,700)	100.0	29.3	48.4	15.9	6.1	[1]0.3
50-64 (8,600)	100.0	34.3	48.7	11.5	5.1	[1]0.3
65 and over (3,200)	100.0	51.1	33.9	10.0	[1]4.1	[1]1.0
Female						
16-19 (5,300)	100.0	13.0	59.7	20.6	6.8	[1]0.0
20-24 (8,000)	100.0	21.8	44.5	25.5	8.2	[1]0.0
25-34 (11,500)	100.0	17.2	54.6	22.3	5.7	[1]0.3
35-49 (11,800)	100.0	30.9	49.0	14.7	5.4	[1]0.0
50-64 (9,800)	100.0	43.3	37.4	7.4	12.0	[1]0.0
65 and over (4,600)	100.0	36.3	38.7	10.3	14.7	[1]0.0

NOTE: Data based on question 14a. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 34. Whether or not local police performance needs improvement

Table 34. Whether or not local police performance needs improvement

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Yes	No	Not available
All persons (238,100)	100.0	85.1	12.4	2.5
Sex				
Male (111,200)	100.0	85.4	11.9	2.7
Female (126,900)	100.0	84.8	12.9	2.3
Race				
White (139,000)	100.0	83.5	13.8	2.6
Black (86,300)	100.0	87.2	10.3	2.5
Other (12,800)	100.0	87.5	11.4	[1]1.2
Age				
16-19 (19,600)	100.0	90.8	6.6	2.6
20-24 (32,600)	100.0	89.5	7.9	2.6
25-34 (49,300)	100.0	89.5	7.3	3.1
35-49 (47,300)	100.0	85.9	11.6	2.5
50-64 (51,100)	100.0	80.3	17.6	2.1
65 and over (38,200)	100.0	77.9	20.0	2.1
Victimization experience				
Not victimized (149,100)	100.0	84.1	13.6	2.4
Victimized (89,000)	100.0	86.8	10.5	2.7

NOTE: Data based on question 14b. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 35. Most important measure for improving local police performance

Table 35. Most important measure for improving local police performance

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Most important measure	All persons (158,000)	Sex		Race			Age						Victimization experience	
		Male (77,200)	Female (80,800)	White (88,400)	Black (61,100)	Other (8,600)	16-19 (13,700)	20-24 (23,500)	25-34 (37,100)	35-49 (33,000)	50-64 (31,400)	65 and over (19,400)	Not victimized (95,400)	Victimized (62,600)
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Personnel resources														
Total	29.2	28.3	30.0	36.1	17.9	37.5	15.2	19.8	23.1	29.8	36.4	49.1	32.0	24.9
More police	23.7	22.2	25.2	30.0	13.7	30.4	12.2	13.6	15.4	24.7	31.7	45.1	26.7	19.2
Better training	5.4	6.1	4.8	6.2	4.2	7.1	3.0	6.2	7.6	5.1	4.7	4.0	5.3	5.7
Operational practices														
Total	42.4	40.1	44.8	38.8	48.0	41.1	48.8	44.4	43.2	42.4	41.8	35.6	40.4	45.5
Focus on more important duties, etc.	9.4	10.6	8.3	10.4	8.4	6.0	13.3	12.4	12.4	9.2	5.5	3.8	7.9	11.7
Greater promptness, etc.	18.2	14.6	21.7	11.8	27.6	18.1	23.2	19.4	18.1	19.6	17.8	12.0	18.4	18.0
Increased traffic control	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.8	[1]0.0	[1]0.4	[1]0.6	0.9	[1]0.3	1.4	[1]1.3	0.6	1.0
More police certain areas, times	14.0	14.2	13.9	15.6	11.2	17.1	11.8	12.1	11.7	13.3	17.0	18.5	13.5	14.8
Community relations														
Total	19.0	20.8	17.2	13.2	27.8	15.8	27.0	27.2	24.3	18.4	12.2	5.4	19.3	18.5
Courtesy, attitudes, etc.	15.1	17.0	13.4	11.2	21.2	12.4	21.6	21.1	19.1	15.0	10.0	4.2	14.8	15.7
Don't discriminate	3.8	3.8	3.9	1.9	6.7	[1]3.4	5.4	6.1	5.2	3.4	2.1	[1]1.2	4.5	2.8
Other	9.4	10.8	8.0	11.9	6.3	5.6	9.1	8.5	9.4	9.4	9.6	9.9	8.3	11.0

NOTE: Data based on question 14b. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 36. Most important measure for improving local police performance

Table 36. Most important measure for improving local police performance

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Personnel resources	Operational practices	Community relations	Other
Sex and age					
Male					
16-19 (6,700)	100.0	14.1	50.2	30.2	10.0
20-24 (10,900)	100.0	19.9	38.5	31.9	9.7
25-34 (18,500)	100.0	22.3	39.2	26.1	12.4
35-49 (15,900)	100.0	28.4	40.2	20.3	11.0
50-64 (15,900)	100.0	35.4	41.8	12.2	10.6
65 and over (9,100)	100.0	49.3	34.4	6.4	10.0
Female					
16-19 (6,700)	100.0	17.0	49.4	25.0	8.5
20-24 (12,600)	100.0	19.8	49.6	23.1	7.4
25-34 (18,600)	100.0	23.8	47.0	22.6	6.6
35-49 (17,100)	100.0	31.1	44.6	16.5	7.8
50-64 (15,500)	100.0	37.5	41.7	12.1	8.6
65 and over (10,300)	100.0	49.0	36.8	4.4	9.8
Race and age					
White					
16-19 (5,600)	100.0	19.1	53.4	18.0	9.5
20-24 (12,600)	100.0	24.7	42.8	20.7	11.8
25-34 (20,000)	100.0	27.7	39.1	20.6	12.6
35-49 (16,100)	100.0	36.8	37.8	12.4	13.0
50-64 (19,100)	100.0	44.2	37.5	7.1	11.2
65 and over (15,100)	100.0	52.4	32.4	3.7	11.4
Black					
16-19 (7,100)	100.0	9.6	45.4	35.3	10.0
20-24 (9,000)	100.0	11.7	48.7	35.4	4.2
25-34 (15,500)	100.0	15.0	49.3	30.1	5.5
35-49 (15,000)	100.0	22.5	46.1	26.0	5.4
50-64 (11,000)	100.0	21.7	49.2	21.2	7.9
65 and over (3,600)	100.0	31.4	50.8	12.5	5.3

NOTE: Data based on question 14b. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.

[1]Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 37. Most important measure for improving local police performance

Table 37. Most important measure for improving local police performance

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Personnel resources	Operational practices	Community relations	Other
Race, sex, and age					
White					
Male					
16-19 (2,700)	100.0	18.3	59.0	14.7	[1]8.1
20-24 (6,400)	100.0	26.3	38.0	22.7	13.1
25-34 (10,700)	100.0	24.8	37.7	22.0	15.6
35-49 (8,100)	100.0	34.2	36.2	15.0	14.5
50-64 (9,500)	100.0	41.8	38.4	7.8	11.9
65 and over (6,900)	100.0	52.2	30.7	5.2	11.9
Female					
16-19 (2,800)	100.0	19.5	48.6	20.9	11.0
20-24 (6,200)	100.0	23.0	48.1	18.4	10.4
25-34 (9,300)	100.0	31.0	40.6	19.1	9.2
35-49 (8,100)	100.0	39.4	39.2	9.9	11.4
50-64 (9,600)	100.0	46.7	36.6	6.3	10.4
65 and over (8,200)	100.0	52.4	33.9	[1]2.3	11.3
Black					
Male					
16-19 (3,700)	100.0	[1]6.7	41.3	39.9	12.1
20-24 (3,800)	100.0	10.1	40.1	44.8	[1]5.0
25-34 (7,000)	100.0	16.1	42.4	33.4	8.0
35-49 (6,900)	100.0	22.7	43.4	27.8	6.1
50-64 (5,700)	100.0	23.7	47.0	20.2	9.1
65 and over (1,700)	100.0	31.5	51.2	[1]11.3	[1]6.0
Female					
16-19 (3,400)	100.0	12.8	49.4	30.1	[1]7.7
20-24 (5,300)	100.0	12.9	54.6	28.7	[1]3.8
25-34 (8,500)	100.0	14.3	54.8	27.4	3.5
35-49 (8,000)	100.0	22.5	48.2	24.4	4.9
50-64 (5,300)	100.0	19.6	51.4	22.4	6.4
65 and over (1,900)	100.0	30.9	50.5	[1]13.4	[1]5.2

NOTE: Data based on question 14b. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.

[1]Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Appendix II

Survey Instrument

Form NCS 6, the attitude survey instrument, contains two batteries of questions. The first of these, covering items 1 through 7, was used to elicit data from a knowledgeable adult member of each household (i.e., the household respondent). Questions 8 through 16 were asked directly of each household member age 16 and over, including the household respondent. Unlike the procedure followed in the victimization component of the survey, there was no provision for proxy responses on behalf of individuals who were absent or incapacitated during the interviewing period.

Data on the characteristics of those interviewed, as well as details concerning any experiences as victims of the measured crimes, were gathered with separate instruments, Forms NCS 3 and 4, which were administered immediately after NCS 6. Following is a facsimile of the latter questionnaire; supplemental forms were available for use in households where more than three persons were interviewed. Facsimiles of Forms NCS 3 and 4 have not been included in this report, but can be found in *Criminal Victimization Surveys in Oakland*, 1977.

O.M.B. No. 41-S72052; Approval Expires June 30, 1974

Form NCS-4
(7-1-73)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC STATISTICS ADMINISTRATION
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

NATIONAL CRIME SURVEY
CENTRAL CITIES SAMPLE

ATTITUDE QUESTIONNAIRE

NOTICE – Your report to the Census Bureau is confidential by law (Title 13, U.S. Code). It may be seen only by sworn Census employees and may be used only for statistical purposes.

A. Control number

PSU	Serial	Panel	HH	Segment

B. Name of household head

C. Reason for noninterview

(310) 1 ☐ TYPE A → 2 ☐ TYPE B 3 ☐ TYPE C

Race of head

(311) 1 ☐ White
2 ☐ Negro
3 ☐ Other

TYPE Z →

Interview not obtained for –

Line number

(312) _____
(313) _____
(314) _____
(315) _____

CENSUS USE ONLY

(316) 1 | (317) | (318) | (319)

HOUSEHOLD ATTITUDE QUESTIONS

Ask only household respondent

Before we get to the major portion of the survey, I would like to ask you a few questions related to subjects which seem to be of some concern to people. These questions ask you what you think, what you feel, your attitudes and opinions.

1. **How long have you lived at this address?**

(320) 1 ☐ Less than 1 year
2 ☐ 1–2 years
3 ☐ 3–5 years
} *ASK 2a*
4 ☐ More than 5 years – *SKIP to 5a*

2a. **Why did you select this particular neighborhood? Any other reason?** *(Mark all that apply)*

(321) 1 ☐ Neighborhood characteristics – type of neighbors, environment, streets, parks, etc.
2 ☐ Good schools
3 ☐ Safe from crime
4 ☐ Only place housing could be found, lack of choice
5 ☐ Price was right
6 ☐ Location – close to job, family, friends, school, shopping, etc.
7 ☐ House (apartment) or property characteristics – size, quality, yard space, etc.
8 ☐ Always lived in this neighborhood
9 ☐ Other – *Specify* _____

(If more than one reason)

b. **Which reason would you say was the most important?**

(322) _____ *Enter item number*

3a. **Where did you live before you moved here?**

(323) 1 ☐ Outside U.S.
2 ☐ Inside limits of this city
} *SKIP to 4a*
3 ☐ Somewhere else in U.S. – *Specify* →

_____ State

_____ County

b. **Did you live inside the limits of a city, town, village, etc.?**

(324) 1 ☐ No
2 ☐ Yes – *Enter name of city, town, etc.* →

(325) ☐☐☐☐☐ _____

4a. **Why did you leave there? Any other reason?** *(Mark all that apply)*

(326) 1 ☐ Location – closer to job, family, friends, school, shopping, etc., here
2 ☐ House (apartment) or property characteristics – size, quality, yard space, etc.
3 ☐ Wanted better housing, own home
4 ☐ Wanted cheaper housing
5 ☐ No choice – evicted, building demolished, condemned, etc.
6 ☐ Change in living arrangements – marital status, wanted to live alone, etc.
7 ☐ Bad element moving in
8 ☐ Crime in old neighborhood, afraid
9 ☐ Didn't like neighborhood characteristics – environment, problems with neighbors, etc.
10 ☐ Other – *Specify* _____

(If more than one reason)

b. **Which reason would you say was the most important?**

(327) _____ *Enter item number*

5a. **Is there anything you don't like about this neighborhood?**

(328) 0 ☐ No – *SKIP to 6a*
Yes – **What? Anything else?** *(Mark all that apply)*

(329) 1 ☐ Traffic, parking
2 ☐ Environmental problems – trash, noise, overcrowding, etc.
3 ☐ Crime or fear of crime
4 ☐ Public transportation problem
5 ☐ Inadequate schools, shopping facilities, etc.
6 ☐ Bad element moving in
7 ☐ Problems with neighbors; characteristics of neighbors
8 ☐ Other – *Specify* _____

(If more than one answer)

b. **Which problem would you say is the most serious?**

(330) _____ *Enter item number*

6a. **Do you do your major food shopping in this neighborhood?**

(331) 0 ☐ Yes – *SKIP to 7a*
No – **Why not? Any other reason?** *(Mark all that apply)*

(332) 1 ☐ No stores in neighborhood, others more convenient
2 ☐ Stores in neighborhood inadequate, prefers (better) stores elsewhere
3 ☐ High prices, commissary or PX cheaper
4 ☐ Crime or fear of crime
9 ☐ Other – *Specify* _____

(If more than one reason)

b. **Which reason would you say is the most important?**

(333) _____ *Enter item number*

7a. **When you shop for things other than food, such as clothing and general merchandise, do you USUALLY go to suburban or neighborhood shopping centers or do you shop "downtown?"**

(334) 1 ☐ Suburban or neighborhood
2 ☐ Downtown

b. **Why is that? Any other reason?** *(Mark all that apply)*

(335) 1 ☐ Better parking, less traffic
2 ☐ Better transportation
3 ☐ More convenient
4 ☐ Better selection, more stores, more choice
5 ☐ Afraid of crime
6 ☐ Store hours better
7 ☐ Better prices
8 ☐ Prefers (better) stores, location, service, employees
9 ☐ Other – *Specify* _____

(If more than one reason)

c. **Which one would you say is the most important reason?**

(336) _____ *Enter item number*

▶ **INTERVIEWER** – *Complete interview with household respondent, beginning with Individual Attitude Questions.*

INDIVIDUAL ATTITUDE QUESTIONS – *Ask each household member 16 or older*

KEYER – BEGIN NEW RECORD

(337) Line number | Name

8a. How often do you go out in the evening for entertainment, such as to restaurants, theaters, etc.?

(338)
1 ☐ Once a week or more
2 ☐ Less than once a week – more than once a month
3 ☐ About once a month
4 ☐ 2 or 3 times a year
5 ☐ Less than 2 or 3 times a year or never

b. Do you go to these places more or less now than you did a year or two ago?

(339)
1 ☐ About the same – *SKIP to Check Item A*
2 ☐ More
3 ☐ Less

Why? Any other reason? *(Mark all that apply)*

(340)
1 ☐ Money situation
2 ☐ Places to go, people to go with
3 ☐ Convenience
4 ☐ Health (own)
5 ☐ Transportation
6 ☐ Age
7 ☐ Family reasons (marriage, children, parents)
8 ☐ Activities, job, school
9 ☐ Crime or fear of crime
10 ☐ Want to, like to, enjoyment
11 ☐ Other – *Specify*

(If more than one reason)

c. Which reason would you say is the most important?

(341) _____ *Enter item number*

CHECK ITEM A ➧ Is box 1, 2, or 3 marked in 8a?
☐ No – *SKIP to 9a* ☐ Yes – *ASK 8d*

d. When you do go out to restaurants or theaters in the evening, is it usually in the city or outside of the city?

(342)
1 ☐ Usually in the city
2 ☐ Usually outside of the city
3 ☐ About equal – *SKIP to 9a*

e. Why do you usually go (outside the city/in the city)? Any other reason? *(Mark all that apply)*

(343)
1 ☐ More convenient, familiar, easier to get there, only place available
2 ☐ Parking problems, traffic
3 ☐ Too much crime in other place
4 ☐ More to do
5 ☐ Prefer (better) facilities (restaurants, theaters, etc.)
6 ☐ More expensive in other area
7 ☐ Because of friends, relatives
8 ☐ Other – *Specify* _____

(If more than one reason)

f. Which reason would you say is the most important?

(344) _____ *Enter item number*

9a. Now I'd like to get your opinions about crime in general. Within the past year or two, do you think that crime in your neighborhood has increased, decreased, or remained about the same?

(345)
1 ☐ Increased
2 ☐ Decreased
3 ☐ Same – *SKIP to c*
4 ☐ Don't know – *SKIP to c*
5 ☐ Haven't lived here that long – *SKIP to c*

b. Were you thinking about any specific kinds of crimes when you said you think crime in your neighborhood has (increased/decreased)?

(346)
0 ☐ No
Yes – **What kinds of crimes?** _____

c. How about any crimes which may be happening in your neighborhood – would you say they are committed mostly by the people who live here in this neighborhood or mostly by outsiders?

(347)
1 ☐ No crimes happening in neighborhood
2 ☐ People living here
3 ☐ Outsiders
4 ☐ Equally by both
5 ☐ Don't know

10a. Within the past year or two do you think that crime in the United States has increased, decreased, or remained about the same?

(348)
1 ☐ Increased } *ASK b*
2 ☐ Decreased } *ASK b*
3 ☐ Same } *SKIP to 11a*
4 ☐ Don't know } *SKIP to 11a*

b. Were you thinking about any specific kinds of crimes when you said you think crime in the U.S. has (increased/decreased)?

(349)
0 ☐ No
Yes – **What kinds of crimes?** _____

11a. How safe do you feel or would you feel being out alone in your neighborhood AT NIGHT?

(350)
1 ☐ Very safe
2 ☐ Reasonably safe
3 ☐ Somewhat unsafe
4 ☐ Very unsafe

b. How about DURING THE DAY – how safe do you feel or would you feel being out alone in your neighborhood?

(351)
1 ☐ Very safe
2 ☐ Reasonably safe
3 ☐ Somewhat unsafe
4 ☐ Very unsafe

CHECK ITEM B ➧ Look at 11a and b. Was box 3 or 4 marked in either item?
☐ Yes – *ASK 11c* ☐ No – *SKIP to 12*

11c. Is the neighborhood dangerous enough to make you think seriously about moving somewhere else?

(352)
0 ☐ No – *SKIP to 12*

Yes – **Why don't you? Any other reason?** *(Mark all that apply)*

(353)
1 ☐ Can't afford to
2 ☐ Can't find other housing
3 ☐ Relatives, friends nearby
4 ☐ Convenient to work, etc.
5 ☐ Plan to move soon
6 ☐ Health or age
7 ☐ Other – *Specify*

(If more than one reason)

d. Which reason would you say is the most important?

(354) _____ *Enter item number*

12. How do you think your neighborhood compares with others in this metropolitan area in terms of crime? Would you say it is –

(355)
1 ☐ Much more dangerous?
2 ☐ More dangerous?
3 ☐ About average?
4 ☐ Less dangerous?
5 ☐ Much less dangerous?

13a. Are there some parts of this metropolitan area where you have a reason to go or would like to go DURING THE DAY, but are afraid to because of fear of crime?

(356)
0 ☐ No
Yes – **Which section(s)?** _____

(357) _____ *Number of specific places mentioned*

b. How about AT NIGHT – are there some parts of this area where you have a reason to go or would like to go but are afraid to because of fear of crime?

(358)
0 ☐ No
Yes – **Which section(s)?** _____

(359) _____ *Number of specific places mentioned*

14a. Would you say, in general, that your local police are doing a good job, an average job, or a poor job?

(360)
1 ☐ Good
2 ☐ Average
3 ☐ Poor
4 ☐ Don't know – *SKIP to 15a*

b. In what ways could they improve? Any other ways? *(Mark all that apply)*

(361)
1 ☐ No improvement needed – *SKIP to 15a*
2 ☐ Hire more policemen
3 ☐ Concentrate on more important duties, serious crime, etc.
4 ☐ Be more prompt, responsive, alert
5 ☐ Improve training, raise qualifications or pay, recruitment policies
6 ☐ Be more courteous, improve attitude, community relations
7 ☐ Don't discriminate
8 ☐ Need more traffic control
9 ☐ Need more policemen of particular type (foot, car) in certain areas or at certain times
10 ☐ Don't know
11 ☐ Other – *Specify*

(If more than one way)

c. Which would you say is the most important?

(362) _____ *Enter item number*

15a. Now I have some more questions about your opinions concerning crime. Please take this card. *(Hand respondent Attitude Flashcard, NCS-574)* **Look at the FIRST set of statements. Which one do you agree with most?**

(363)
1 ☐ My chances of being attacked or robbed have GONE UP in the past few years
2 ☐ My chances of being attacked or robbed have GONE DOWN in the past few years
3 ☐ My chances of being attacked or robbed haven't changed in the past few years
4 ☐ No opinion

b. Which of the SECOND group do you agree with most?

(364)
1 ☐ Crime is LESS serious than the newspapers and TV say
2 ☐ Crime is MORE serious than the newspapers and TV say
3 ☐ Crime is about as serious as the newspapers and TV say
4 ☐ No opinion

16a. Do you think PEOPLE IN GENERAL have limited or changed their activities in the past few years because they are afraid of crime?

(365)
1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No

b. Do you think that most PEOPLE IN THIS NEIGHBORHOOD have limited or changed their activities in the past few years because they are afraid of crime?

(366)
1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No

c. In general, have YOU limited or changed your activities in the past few years because of crime?

(367)
1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No

➧ **INTERVIEWER** – *Continue interview with this respondent on NCS-3*

Appendix III

Technical information and reliability of the estimates

Survey results contained in this publication are based on data gathered during early 1974 from persons residing within the city limits of Oakland, including those living in certain types of group quarters, such as dormitories, rooming houses, and religious group dwellings. Nonresidents of the city, including tourists and commuters, did not fall within the scope of the survey. Similarly, crewmembers of merchant vessels, Armed Forces personnel living in military barracks, and institutionalized persons, such as correctional facility inmates, were not under consideration. With these exceptions, all persons age 16 and over living in units designated for the sample were eligible to be interviewed.

Each interviewer's first contact with a unit selected for the survey was in person, and, if it were not possible to secure interviews with all eligible members of the household during the initial visit, interviews by telephone were permissible thereafter. Proxy responses were not permitted for the attitude survey. Survey records were processed and weighted, yielding results representative both of the city's population as a whole and of various sectors within the population. Because they are based on a sample survey rather than a complete enumeration, the results are estimates.

Sample design and size

Estimates from the survey are based on data obtained from a stratified sample. The basic frame from which the attitude sample was drawn—the city's complete housing inventory, as determined by the 1970 Census of Population and Housing—was the same as that for the victimization survey. A determination was made that a sample roughly half the size of the victimization sample would yield enough attitudinal data on which to base reliable estimates. For the purpose of selecting the victimization sample, the city's housing units were distributed among 105 strata on the basis of various characteristics. Occupied units, which comprised the majority, were grouped into 100 strata defined by a combination of the following characteristics: type of tenure (owned or rented); number of household members (five categories); household income (five categories); and race of head of household (white or other than white). Housing units vacant at the time of the Census were assigned to an additional four strata, where they were distributed on the basis of rental or property value. A single stratum incorporated *group quarters*.

To account for units built after the 1970 Census, a sample was drawn, by means of an independent clerical operation, of permits issued for the construction of residential housing within the city. This enabled the proper representation in the survey of persons occupying housing built after 1970.

In order to develop the half sample required for the attitude survey, each unit was randomly assigned to 1 of 12 panels, with units in the first 6 panels being designated for the attitude survey. This procedure resulted in the selection of 5,824 housing units. During the survey period, 841 of these units were found to be vacant, demolished, converted to nonresidential use, temporarily occupied by nonresidents, or otherwise ineligible for both the victimization and attitude surveys. At an additional 262 units visited by interviewers it was impossible to conduct interviews because the occupants could not be reached after repeated calls, did not wish to participate in the survey, or were unavailable for other reasons. Therefore, interviews were taken with the occupants of 4,721 housing units, and the rate of participation among units qualified for interviewing was 94.7 percent. Participating units were occupied by a total of 8,601 persons age 16 and over, or an average of 1.82 residents of the relevant ages per unit. Interviews were conducted with 8,187 of these persons, resulting in a response rate of 95.2 percent among eligible residents.

Estimation procedure

Data records generated by the attitude survey were assigned either of two sets of final tabulation weights, one for the records of individual respondents and another for those of household respondents. In each case, the final weight was the product of two elements—a factor of roughly twice the weight used in tabulating victimization data estimates and a ratio estimation factor. The following steps determined the tabulation weight for personal victimization data and were, therefore, an integral part of the estimation procedure for attitude data gathered from individual respondents: (1) a basic weight, reflecting the selected unit's probability of being included in the sample; (2) a factor to compensate for the subsampling of units, a situation that arose in instances where the interviewer discovered many more units at the sample address than had been listed in the decennial Census; (3) a within-household noninterview

adjustment to account for situations where at least one but not all eligible persons in a household were interviewed; (4) a household noninterview adjustment to account for households qualified to participate in the survey but from which an interview was not obtained; (5) a household ratio estimate factor for bringing estimates developed from the sample of 1970 housing units into adjustment with the complete Census count of such units; and (6) a population ratio estimate factor that brought the sample estimate into accord with post-Census estimates of the population age 12 and over and adjusted the data for possible biases resulting from undercoverage or overcoverage of the population.

The household ratio estimation procedure (step 5) achieved a slight reduction in the extent of sampling variability, thereby reducing the margin of error in the tabulated survey results. It also compensated for the exclusion from each stratum of any households already included in samples for certain other Census Bureau programs. The household ratio estimator was not applied to interview records gathered from residents of group quarters or of units constructed after the Census. For household victimization data (and attitude data from household respondents), the final weight incorporated all of the steps described above except the third and sixth.

The ratio estimation factor, second element of the final weight, was an adjustment for bringing data from the attitude survey (which, as indicated, was based on a half sample) into accord with data from the victimization survey (based on the whole sample). This adjustment, required because the attitude sample was randomly constructed from the victimization sample, was used for the age, sex, and race characteristics of respondents.

Reliability of estimates

As previously noted, survey results contained in this report are estimates. Despite the precautions taken to minimize sampling variability, the estimates are subject to errors arising from the fact that the sample employed was only one of a large number of possible samples of equal size that could have been used applying the same sample design and selection procedures. Estimates derived from different samples may vary somewhat; they also may differ from figures developed from the average of all possible samples, even if the surveys were administered with the same schedules, instructions, and interviewers.

The standard error of a survey estimate is a measure of the variation among estimates from all possible samples and is, therefore, a gauge of the precision with which the estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The estimate and its associated standard error may be used to construct a confidence interval, that is, an interval having a prescribed probability that it would include the average result of all possible samples. The average value of all possible samples may or may not be contained in any particular computed interval. However, the chances are about 68 out of 100 that a survey-derived estimate would differ from the average result of all possible samples by less than one standard error. Similarly, the chances are about 90 out of 100 that the difference would be less than 1.6 times the standard error; about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be 2.0 times the standard error; and 99 out of 100 chances that it would be less than 2.5 times the standard error. The 68 percent confidence interval is defined as the range of values given by the estimate minus the standard error and the estimate plus the standard error; the chances are 68 in 100 that the average value of all possible samples would fall within that range. Similarly, the 95 percent confidence interval is defined as the estimate plus or minus two standard errors.

In addition to sampling error, the estimates presented in this report are subject to nonsampling error, chiefly affecting the accuracy of the distinction between victims and nonvictims. A major source of nonsampling error is related to the ability of respondents to recall whether or not they were victimized during the 12 months prior to the time of interview. Research on recall indicates that the ability to remember a crime varies with the time interval between victimization and interview, the type of crime, and, perhaps, the socio-demographic characteristics of the respondent. Taken together, recall problems may result in an understatement of the "true" number of victimized persons and households, as defined for the purpose of this report. Another source of nonsampling error pertaining to victimization experience involves telescoping, or bringing within the appropriate 12-month reference period victimizations that occurred before or after the close of the period.

Although the problems of recall and telescoping probably weakened the differentiation between victims and nonvictims, these would *not* have affected the data on personal attitudes or behavior. Nevertheless, such data may have been affected by nonsampling errors resulting from incomplete or erroneous responses, systematic mistakes introduced by interviewers, and improper coding and process-

ing of data. Many of these errors also would occur in a complete census. Quality control measures, such as interviewer observation and a reinterview program, as well as edit procedures in the field and at the clerical and computer processing stages, were utilized to keep such errors at an acceptably low level. As calculated for this survey, the standard errors partially measure only those random nonsampling errors arising from response and interviewer errors; they do not, however, take into account any systematic biases in the data.

Regarding the reliability of data, it should be noted that estimates based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases have been considered unreliable. Such estimates are identified in footnotes to the data tables and were not used for purposes of analysis in this report. For Oakland, a minimum weighted estimate of 300 was considered statistically reliable, as was any percentage based on such a figure.

Computation and application of the standard error

For survey estimates relevant to either the individual or household respondents, standard errors displayed on tables at the end of this appendix can be used for gauging sampling variability. These errors are approximations and suggest an order of magnitude of the standard error rather than the precise error associated with any given estimate. Table I contains standard error approximations applicable to information from individual respondents and Table II gives errors for data derived from household respondents. For percentages not specifically listed in the tables, linear interpolation must be used to approximate the standard error.

To illustrate the application of standard errors in measuring sampling variability, Data Table 1 in this report shows that 80 percent of all Oakland residents age 16 and over (257,600 persons) believed crime in the United States had increased. Two-way linear interpolation of data listed in Table I would yield a standard error of about 0.5 percent. Consequently, chances are 68 out of 100 that the estimated percentage of 80 would be within 0.5 percentage points of the average result from all possible samples, i.e., the 68 percent confidence interval associated with the estimate would be from 79.5 to 80.5. Furthermore, the chances are 95 out of 100 that the estimated percentage would be roughly within 0.9 percentage point of the average for all samples; i.e., the 95 percent confidence interval would be about 79.1 to 80.9 percent. Standard errors associated with data from household respondents are calculated in the same manner, using Table II.

In comparing two sample estimates, the standard error of the difference between the two figures is approximately equal to the square root of the sum of the squares of the standard errors of each estimate considered separately. As an example, Data Table 12 shows that 21.1 percent of males and 5.7 percent of females felt very safe when out alone in the neighborhood at night, a difference of 15.4 percentage points. The standard error for each estimate, determined by interpolation, was about 0.7 (males) and 0.4 (females). Using the formula described previously, the standard error of the difference between 21.1 and 5.7 percent is expressed as $\sqrt{(0.7)^2 + (0.4)^2}$, which equals approximately 0.8. Thus, the confidence interval at one standard error around the difference of 15.4 would be from 14.6 to 16.2 (15.4 plus or minus 0.8) and at two standard errors from 13.8 to 17.0. The ratio of a difference to its standard error defines a value that can be equated to a level of significance. For example, a ratio of about 2.0 (or more) denotes that the difference is significant at the 95 percent confidence level (or higher); a ratio ranging between about 1.6 and 2.0 indicates that the difference is significant at a confidence level between 90 and 95 percent; and a ratio of less than about 1.6 defines a level of confidence below 90 percent. In the above example, the ratio of the difference (15.4) to the standard error (0.8) is equal to 19.3, a figure well above the 2.0 minimum level of confidence applied in this report. Thus, it was concluded that the difference between the two proportions was statistically significant. For data gathered from household respondents, the significance of differences between two sample estimates is tested by the same procedure, using standard errors in Table II.

Table I. Individual respondent data: Standard error approximations for estimated percentages

Table I. Individual respondent data: Standard error approximations for estimated percentages

(68 chances out of 100)

Base of percent	Estimated percent of answers by individual respondents					
	1.0 or 99.0	2.5 or 97.5	5.0 or 95.0	10.0 or 90.0	25.0 or 75.0	50.0
100	6.1	9.6	13.4	18.4	26.5	30.7
250	3.9	6.1	8.5	11.6	16.8	19.4
500	2.7	4.3	6.0	8.2	11.9	13.7
1,000	1.9	3.0	4.2	5.8	8.4	9.7
2,500	1.2	1.9	2.7	3.7	5.3	6.1
5,000	0.9	1.4	1.9	2.6	3.8	4.3
10,000	0.6	1.0	1.3	1.8	2.7	3.1
25,000	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.2	1.7	1.9
50,000	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.2	1.4
100,000	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.0
250,000	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6
500,000	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4
1,000,000	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3

NOTE: The standard errors in this table are applicable to information in Data Tables 1-18 and 27-37.

Table II. Household respondent data: Standard error approximations for estimated percentages

Table II. Household respondent data: Standard error approximations for estimated percentages

(68 chances out of 100)

Base of percent	Estimated percent of answers by household respondents					
	1.0 or 99.0	2.5 or 97.5	5.0 or 95.0	10.0 or 90.0	25.0 or 75.0	50.0
100	5.2	8.2	11.5	15.8	22.8	26.4
250	3.3	5.2	7.3	10.0	14.4	16.7
500	2.3	3.7	5.1	7.1	10.2	11.8
1,000	1.7	2.6	3.6	5.0	7.2	8.3
2,500	1.0	1.6	2.3	3.2	4.6	5.3
5,000	0.7	1.2	1.6	2.2	3.2	3.7
10,000	0.5	0.8	1.1	1.6	2.3	2.6
25,000	0.3	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.4	1.7
50,000	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.2
100,000	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.8
250,000	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.5

NOTE: The standard errors in this table are applicable to information in Data Tables 19-26.

Glossary

Age—The appropriate age category is determined by each respondent's age as of the last day of the month preceding the interview.

Annual family income—Includes the income of the household head and all other related persons residing in the same household unit. Covers the 12 months preceding the interview and includes wages, salaries, net income from business or farm, pensions, interest, dividends, rent, and any other form of monetary income. The income of persons unrelated to the head of household is excluded.

Assault—An unlawful physical attack, whether aggravated or simple, upon a person. Includes attempted assault with or without a weapon. Excludes rape and attempted rape, as well as attacks involving theft or attempted theft, which are classified as robbery.

Burglary—Unlawful or forcible entry of a residence, usually, but not necessarily, attended by theft. Includes attempted forcible entry.

Central city—The largest city of a standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA).

Community relations—Refers to question 14b (ways of improving police performance) and includes two response categories: "Be more courteous, improve attitude, community relations" and "Don't discriminate."

Downtown shopping area—The central shopping district of the city where the respondent lives.

Evening entertainment—Refers to entertainment available in public places, such as restaurants, theaters, bowling alleys, nightclubs, bars, ice cream parlors, etc. Excludes club meetings, shopping, and social visits to the homes of relatives or acquaintances.

General merchandise shopping—Refers to shopping for goods other than food, such as clothing, furniture, housewares, etc.

Head of household—For classification purposes, only one individual per household can be the head person. In husband-wife households, the husband arbitrarily is considered to be the head. In other households, the head person is the individual so regarded by its members; generally, that person is the chief breadwinner.

Household—Consists of the occupants of separate living quarters meeting either of the following criteria: (1) Persons, whether present or temporarily absent, whose usual place of residence is the housing unit in question, or (2) Persons staying in the housing unit who have no usual place of residence elsewhere.

Household attitude questions—Items 1 through 7 of Form NCS 6. For households that consist of more than one member, the questions apply to the entire household.

Household larceny—Theft or attempted theft of property or cash from a residence or its immediate vicinity. Forcible entry, attempted forcible entry, or unlawful entry are not involved.

Household respondent—A knowledgeable adult member of the household, most frequently the head of household or that person's spouse. For each household, such a person answers the "household attitude questions."

Individual attitude questions—Items 8 through 16 of Form NCS 6. The questions apply to each person, not the entire household.

Individual respondent—Each persons age 16 and over, including the household respondent, who participates in the survey. All such persons answer the "individual attitude questions."

Local police—The police force in the city where the respondent lives at the time of the interview.

Major food shopping—Refers to shopping for the bulk of the household's groceries.

Measured crimes—For the purpose of this report, the offenses are rape, personal robbery, assault, personal larceny, burglary, household larceny, and motor vehicle theft, as determined by the victimization component of the survey. Includes both completed and attempted acts that occurred during the 12 months prior to the month of interview.

Motor vehicle theft—Stealing or unauthorized taking of a motor vehicle, including attempts at such acts. Motor vehicles include automobiles, trucks, motorcycles, and any other motorized vehicles legally allowed on public roads and highways.

Neighborhood—The general vicinity of the respondent's dwelling. The boundaries of a neighborhood define an area with which the respondent identifies.

Nonvictim—See "Not victimized," below.

Not victimized—For the purpose of this report, persons not categorized as "victimized" (see below) are considered "not victimized."

Offender—The perpetrator of a crime.

Operational practices—Refers to question 14b (ways of improving police performance) and includes four response categories: "Concentrate on more important duties, serious crime, etc."; "Be more prompt, responsive, alert"; "Need more traffic control"; and "Need more policemen of particular type (foot, car) in certain areas or at certain times."

Personal larceny—Theft or attempted theft of property or cash, either with contact (but without force or threat of force) or without direct contact between victim and offender.

Personnel resources—Refers to question 14b (ways of improving police performance) and includes two response categories: "Hire more policemen" and "Improve training, raise qualifications or pay, recruitment policies."

Race—Determined by the interviewer upon observation, and asked only about persons not related to the head of household who were not present at the time of the interview. The racial categories distinguished are white, black, and other. The category "other" consists mainly of American Indians and/or persons of Asian ancestry.

Rape—Carnal knowledge through the use of force or the threat of force, including attempts. Statutory rape (without force) is excluded. Includes both heterosexual and homosexual rape.

Rate of victimization—See "Victimization rate," below.

Robbery—Theft or attempted theft, directly from a person, of property or cash by force or threat of force, with or without a weapon.

Series victimizations—Three or more criminal events similar, if not identical, in nature and incurred by a person unable to identify separately the details of each act, or, in some cases, to recount accurately the total number of such acts. The term is applicable to each of the crimes measured by the victimization component of the survey.

Suburban or neighborhood shopping areas—Shopping centers or districts either outside the city limits or in outlying areas of the city near the respondent's residence.

Victim—See "Victimized," below.

Victimization—A specific criminal act as it affects a single victim, whether a person or household. In criminal acts against persons, the number of victimizations is determined by the number of victims of such acts. Each criminal act against a household is assumed to involve a single victim, the affected household.

Victimization rate—For crimes against persons, the victimization rate, a measure of occurrence among population groups at risk, is computed on the basis of the number of victimizations per 1,000 resident population age 12 and over. For crimes against households, victimization rates are calculated on the basis of the number of victimizations per 1,000 households.

Victimized—For the purpose of this report, persons are regarded as "victimized" if they meet either of two criteria. (1) They personally experienced one or more of the following criminal victimizations during the 12 months prior to the month of interview: rape, personal robbery, assault, or personal larceny. Or, (2) they are members of a household that experienced one or more of the following criminal victimizations during the same time frame: burglary, household larceny, or motor vehicle theft.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION

USER EVALUATION QUESTIONNAIRE

Oakland: Public Attitudes About Crime
NCJ–46243, SD–NCS–C–28

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12. Additional comments

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